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Bay State Airport Plan; Lull in RAF, German Raids; Singapore Strengthened

The World's Day—May 15, 1941

New England: Massachusetts Expands Airports

Massachusetts took steps to enlarge its biggest civil airport and to construct a large auxiliary airport. [Details and photodiagram: Page 13.]

New England colleges are having their honor students exempted from the draft because of the need for technicians in defense industry. [Page 13.]

Lack of ships sailing from Portugal makes refugee problem critical, a refugee worker just back from Europe reports. [Page 13.]

A strike among 5,600 employees of the Colt's Firearms Company at Hartford, Conn., was settled with a pay rise. [Page 15.]

The Country's first "illuminated blackout" was staged experimentally at Lynn, Mass. Details and picture: [Page 13.]

The C. I. O. defeated the A. F. of L. in a collective bargaining election at the Brown Company in Berlin, N. H. [Page 1.]

The Ways and Means Committee approved a $2,000,000 slash in Governor Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial budget. [Page 1.]

In Europe: No British, Nazi Air Raids Reported

No air raids, either by the British or the Germans, were reported over Britain or the Continent.

The "affaire Rudolf Hess" continued to evoke contradictory interpretations as Prime Minister Churchill and Reichsführer Hitler both refrained from public statements. [Page 1.]

Reports from Paris, via Vichy, said 5,000 foreign Jews were arrested in the occupied zone and sent to concentration camps. [Page 7.]

Far East: Singapore Gets Reinforcements

Singapore was strengthened by additional British army air force and naval re-enforcements. [Page 4.]

In the Sino-Japanese war, fighting in Shansi intensified. [Page 4.]

Americas: Axis Seamen to Leave Costa Rica

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—The Costa Rican Foreign Office agreed with the German and Italian Ministers to permit the crews of the sabotaged freighters Fella and Eisenach, Italian and German respectively, to leave Costa Rica. A Japanese vessel will come here soon to carry the crewmen to Japan, it was announced.

Quito, Ecuador (AP)—Semi-official sources said that two Coast Guard ships recently purchased by the Ecuadorean Navy in the United States would arrive at Guayaquil, May 17. They will be renamed the "9 de Octubre" and the "10 de Agosto" (October 9 and August 10), after historical anniversary dates of the Nation.

Buenos Aires, Argentina—The tenth of a series of articles by The Christian Science Monitor's Pan American specialist shows that the United States is stepping up its campaign to sell itself to its neighbors. [Page 3.]

Africa: British Sink Ship in Axis Convoy

British naval aircraft bombed an Africa-bound Axis convoy in the Mediterranean on the night of May 12, sinking an 8,000-ton merchantman and damaging a destroyer, it was announced belatedly in Cairo.

Italy admitted that British troops in Ethiopia were exerting heavy pressure on Fascist troops in all sections of the country.

British forces were apparently still holding out at Tobruk, besieged town in Libya, behind what the Italians described as a miniature Maginot Line of barbed wire entanglements, blockhouses, and armored pillboxes.

Eastern Mediterranean: Germans Bomb Crete

Attack on Crete by the German air force for two days, by day and night, destroying 15 British planes, was reported by Berlin. Troop contingents landing at Suda Bay were said to have been attacked. Raid on Malta was also carried out.

Fighting in Ethiopia continued "successfully on all fronts," British headquarters said, nine Italian light tanks having been captured.

National: New U. S. Battleship Commissioned

Philadelphia (AP)—A new dreadnaught joins the Nation's fleet today with commissioning of the battleship Washington six months ahead of schedule. Rushed to completion in three years at a cost of $70,000,000 America's most powerful dreadnaught raises the United States fleet's battleship strength to 17 vessels.

New York (AP)—The 24,289-ton United States liner Manhattan has been chartered by the War Department and is expected to make her first voyage as an army transport on June 18 after she leaves the Brooklyn drydock where she is undergoing repairs necessitated by her grounding off the Florida coast last January.

New York (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said that "I don't think any man who has thought about the present problem, both in the United States and Britain, can do other than realize that this struggle will be won only through the work of labor."

Near East: British Report Nazi Planes in Iraq

German planes have landed in Iraq, it was officially announced by the British. [Pages 1 and 6.]

The British will attack the Germans in Syria, reported stepping stone to Iraq, authoritative sources in London declared.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, delivered "friendly greetings" from Adolf Hitler to Turkish President Ismet Inonu during a lengthy conversation.

Washington: Vichy-Moscow Move Affects U. S.

Reports of growing collaboration by Soviet Russia and Unoccupied France with Germany have brought the United States face to face with the need to clarify its relations with these two powers. [Page 1.]

Senate passage of the ship seizure bill was declared imminent as isolationists shied away from a convoy debate. [Page 1.]

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ▲

TOMORROW ▼

WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, May 15, 1941

Boston and New England News	13-15
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	20
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24
Entertainment Timetable	16
Financial Pages	17-19
For Young People	9
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	14
Radio Timetable	14
Sports Pages	10-11
The Home Forum	12
Obedience to Law [With German Translation]	
Wonders of Research	7

France and Norway Campaigns Cost Britain 54,200 Men

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Great Britain lost a total of 54,200 men in the campaigns in France and Norway last year, the House of Commons was told today by Mr. Richard K. Law, Financial Secretary of the War Office.

There were 437,000 British and imperial troops in France when the Germans began their invasion of the Low Countries, he said, of whom 384,000 were removed safely to England. Of the remainder, 40,000 were taken prisoner, he said, with 13,000 presumably casualties.

Only 23,800 men took part in the disastrous Norwegian expedition, of whom 22,600 returned to England, Mr. Law said. The Germans took 950 prisoners.

Flight Commander

Wide World

Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons

Who commanded secret flight of 21 of the Army's latest type bombers from California to Hawaii.

Army to use new bombers in Hawaii: Page 8.

Cut in Budget Now Amounts To $2,000,000

A $2,000,000 cut in the State's biennial budget and elimination of at least $2,900,000 in proposed bond issues was agreed upon by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today, as members met to whip the 1941-42 appropriations bill into final shape.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall originally proposed a $184,245,000 budget and bond issues totaling $5,300,000. In the Governor's budget total was a proposed distribution of $19,200,000 to cities and towns for local highway purposes.

The bond issue eliminations already decided upon by the Committee are: the $1,800,000 item to match Federal contributions for road construction and $1,100,000 for capital improvements at State institutions.

The Committee today was still undecided upon the third Saltonstall bond issue amounting to $2,400,000 for an institution to house persons classed as criminally insane. Observers, however, expected the Committee to eliminate that bond issue as well.

Since the Governor submitted his original budget he has asked for an additional appropriation of $528,453 for civilian defense organization work by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, boosting his total request to $184,773,000. It is understood that the overall cut by the Ways and Means Committee will bring the budget including the distribution to cities and towns to approximately $182,250,000.

The Committee, it was reported is ready to agree to the $19,200,000 highway fund distribution to the cities and towns, as recommended by the Governor. In fact, this item may be increased if highway fund revenue exceeds estimates.

Labor Rivalry In New England In Table Form

In the biggest voting contest between the rival wings of the labor movement in New England this year, the Congress of Industrial Organizations won a marked victory, it was shown by formal report of the election made today by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston.

Balloting among employees of the Brown Co. of Berlin, N. H., one of New England's largest paper mills, gave the decision to the C. I. O. in three out of four groups.

In the fourth election an American Federation of Labor union obtained more votes than the C. I. O. union, but not a majority. Five days are given in which objections may be made or a petition for a run-off election in the undecided group filed.

The outcome:

Group 1

(Powerhouse operators and electrical workers in construction gangs, repair shops, and maintenance crews.)

	Votes
United Mine Workers of America, District 50 (C. I. O.)	67
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.)	31
For neither union	9

Group 2

(All employees in paper machine rooms, heating rooms, and finishing rooms of the two paper mills at Berlin and Cascade, N. H.)

	Votes
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (A. F. of L.)	123
U. M. W., District 50, (C. I. O.)	98
For neither union	32

Group 3

(Watchmen)

	Votes
For U. M. W., District 50, (C. I. O.)	20
Against U. M. W., District 50, (C. I. O.)	15

In the watchmen's election, no A. F. of L. union contested.

Group 4

(All salaried employees, including factory clerks, working foremen, employees in research and development laboratory, rackmen, towel makers, and employees in the paper mills, except those voting in the other units.)

	Votes
U. M. W., District 50, (C. I. O.)	1010
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (A. F. of L.)	315
For neither union	512

Hudson Closed; Strike Delayed At G. M. Plants

Employees of Chevrolet, Buick, and Fisher Body walk out despite delay in order.

By the Associated Press

The United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) called a strike against three Hudson Motor Company plants in Detroit today and General Motors Corporation reported a walkout at its Flint, Mich., Chevrolet works despite agreement to postpone strike action until May 16.

The stoppage at General Motors also spread to the Buick plant and two Fisher Body plants, with company officials estimating that upwards of 35,000 workers were idle.

A strike which had closed the New Haven Foundry Company at New Haven, Mich., was settled, permitting the Dodge Division of the Chrysler Corporation at Detroit to resume full operations. Dodge obtains cylinder blocks from the foundry company and had been forced to curtail production. No details of the issues nor settlement agreement were given.

The Labor Defense Mediation Board early today, only a few hours before a strike was set for 60 plants of General Motors in 22 States, announced a postponement for one day in the walkout. C. I. O. officials said they thought the stoppage at Flint took place because word of the postponement got there too late.

The Hudson walkout applied to three plants, with 8,500 employees, but Union officials said work on a $10,000,000 defense order for airplane parts was not affected.

Pay Boost Demanded

The Union demanded a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase in unrevealed current scales at the Hudson Company. The Company considered the demands. Claude E. Bland, President of the local Union, said "the Company refused any decent wage offer."

T. A. Johnstone of the General Motors Division of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. said at Detroit he was trying to get the 12,300 Chevrolet workers back on their jobs. The walkout also closed a Fisher body plant, with 1,100 workers.

William S. Knudsen, who left General Motors to become Chief of the Office of Production Management, termed the General Motors situation very "serious."

Colt Strike Settled

With settlement of the Colt strike at Hartford, Conn., 5,600 munitions workers were ordered back to their jobs after a two-day tie-up in the Nation's largest machine-gun factory.

Robert F. Mintz, organizer for the C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, an-

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

German Planes Land in Iraq; British to Bomb Nazis in Syria; U.S.-Vichy-Soviet Showdown?

Washington sees urgent need of clarifying relations as Hitler raises pressure.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Authoritative reports of growing collaboration by Soviet Russia and the Vichy-French Government with Germany have brought the United States face to face with the need of clarifying its relations with these two powers, it is held here.

The demand that this Country revise its policy toward those Nations co-operating with Germany has been brought to a head by word that the current conversations between Berlin and Paris are designed to restrict American aid to Britain and by the report, given increasing credence here, that Moscow is preparing to make another "deal" with Nazi aggression at Britain's expense in the Near East.

Although it is recognized that Germany is in a far more advantageous position to bring pressure upon both France and Russia than is the United States, it is believed that America could make effective use of its strong economic and financial position to bolster what is believed to be the inherent desire of Moscow and Vichy to keep collaboration with Germany at a minimum.

Russia Seeks Clarification

That Russia itself hopes for a clearer idea of just where this country stands is seen in the long conversation held yesterday between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky. Mr. Oumansky is thought to have expressed dissatisfaction with the small amount of goods, particularly machine tools, which the United States is now permitting to be sent to Russia.

Reports that the United States had licensed more than a $1,000,000 worth of machine tools for export to Russia recently could not be confirmed here today, although the Office of Export Control did deny that there has been "any change in the policy of exportation to Russia during the past six months."

At the present time, America is half-heartedly permitting Russia to buy some minor types of machine tools, whereas Moscow is in the market for immense orders. Many persons here believe the United States should stop trying to buy Russian opposition to Germany with a few shipments of tools, but

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Wide World Cablephoto

Plowman Who Captured Hess

David McLean, Scottish plowman who caught Rudolf Hess, Nazi Deputy Leader, in a field near his farmhouse, is shown with his mother.

Hess Flight Riddle Deepens; Both Sides Guard Comment

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has postponed an extensive statement on the Rudolf Hess affair he had planned to make today.

BERLIN, May 15 (AP)—Informed sources said today that Adolf Hitler "for the time being probably will not address the German public in connection with the dramatic flight of Rudolf Hess to Scotland."

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The riddle of Rudolf Hess was more complicated than ever today.

Authoritative quarters declined to confirm the British Press Association's report that Herr Hess parachuted to a Scottish moor on May 10 as a self-constituted apostle of German-British peace.

To add to the complexity Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, who holds one of the highest posts in the Churchill Government, declared his belief that Herr Hess flew to Scotland with the full knowledge of Adolf Hitler.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill delayed a full statement, but denied before the House of Commons that a separate peace with Scotland was one of the illusory purposes Herr Hess might have had.

Unavoidable Delay

Explaining the delay of 48 hours in making the first British announcement of Herr Hess' coming, Mr. Churchill said "it (the delay) certainly was not unfortunate, but if it had been unfortunate it would have been unavoidable."

He did not believe the story himself when he first heard it, he said, and conclusive identification had to be established in the face of the "surprising character of the information."

Labor Minister Bevin declared that "from my point of view Herr Hess is a murderer."

Mr. Bevin made it plain in his speech that he was speaking his own personal opinion independent of any Government expression.

"From my point of view," said the Minister, "Herr Hess is a murderer."

He added that he was not going to be "deceived" by the flight which he called a sort of stunt he has seen tried over and over again "by totalitarian gentlemen and Communists."

Mr. Bevin called Herr Hess "no man I would ever negotiate with"

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Pétain informs France Hitler, Darlan have 'lighted the road of the future.'

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Germany moved into Iraq today, the British announced officially. Nazi planes were said to have landed at flying fields in the oil-rich kingdom en route to Suez.

Thus, apparently, Adolf Hitler has gone to the aid of the Iraqis against the British.

A reliable source here said German planes were landing in French-mandated Syria.

VICHY, France, May 15 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Pétain announced tonight that Adolf Hitler and French Vice-Premier Jean Darlan had "lighted the road of the future" and warned the Nation not to draw conclusions from negotiations still going on.

The Marshal, in a two-minute radiocast, stressed two things:

The continuing power of France and the future of her colonial empire.

Marshal Pétain said, "I have approved the principle" of the meeting between Darlan and Hitler.

"For you Frenchmen, the only thing is to follow me without mental reservation on the road of honor and in the national interest."

[Iraq-bound Nazi pilots land in Syria: Page 6.]

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 15—Behind the Franco-German negotiations unanimously approved by the Vichy Cabinet yesterday lies the renewed Nazi effort to intensify both the Battle of the Atlantic and the Battle of the Mediterranean.

The moves relate directly to German plans to use Syria as a stepping-stone in an Axis attack upon the British in Iraq.

There is every reason to believe the negotiations between Herr Hitler and Admiral Darlan have a dual character. The negotiations are not yet complete. Nor are the details so far fully known. But it can be said that the effort to improve the position of Unoccupied France and in particular to ameliorate communications between the occupied and unoccupied sections of French territory is only the surface aspect of the discussions. The French have apparently obtained fairly important concessions in lightening their immediate difficulties between the two "halves" of the country, as well as with regard to a reduction in the cost of supporting the German Army of Occupation. But what the French have granted in return for this has never been revealed.

To Repair Submarines

There is growing evidence that the French concession consists of increased "industrial co-operation" between France and Germany. This new industrial co-operation carries a step further the Vichy Government's avowed policy of collaboration with the Reich. But in practice it is interpreted here

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Intimate Message from Washington

President Faces Problem of Effecting Wartime Production Without War—Is Proclamation of Total Emergency the Answer?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt is faced with this dilemma:

It is his guiding intention not to take the initiative to put the United States into the war.

It is the conviction of some of the President's closest advisers that unless defense production is quickly placed upon the basis of wartime urgency it may well yield too little and too late.

It is the judgment of many military strategists that the Nazis will do everything conceivable to keep the United States out of the war, even to the extent of allowing American convoys to go unattacked, rather than risk a doubling or trebling of defense production—and therefore a doubling or trebling of aid to Great Britain—under the impact of actual war.

If President Roosevelt is intent upon keeping the United States out of the war and if Hitler is intent upon keeping out of war with the United States and yet if adequate defense production can be achieved only on a wartime basis, what is the answer to this vicious circle?

It is in the search for this answer that increasing attention is being given to the possibility of declaring a total national emergency. A limited national emergency was proclaimed by the President on Sept. 8, 1939, and he described it as "necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations."

War Impetus Without War

The basic purpose of a proclamation of total emergency would be to gain the impetus of war without a declaration of war and to place defense production upon a total-emergency scale. There is every evidence that the enlarged powers which would accrue to the President from such a proclamation would be sufficient to produce this effect.

While a full exposition of these powers could only be had after an exhaustive study by experienced lawyers, particularly since grants of authority are contained in a large number of laws and obscure statutes enacted over a long period, the more important powers were singled out by the Attorney General in a statement on Oct. 5, 1939, shortly after the proclamation of limited emergency. Thus he listed under six main headings the new authority which would automatically flow to the President if Mr. Roosevelt supplanted the limited emergency by a total emergency:

Financial: Power to waive or modify monthly apportionment of appropriations, to regulate transactions in foreign exchange and regulate transactions by reserve banks.

Labor: Power to suspend the 8-hour day for persons engaged on work covered by Government contracts. (The Government already possesses power to commandeer any recalcitrant management.)

Shipping: Power to requisition any American vessel, to terminate charters of Maritime Commission vessels, to suspend provisions relating to citizenship of officers or crews, and to regulate movements of all vessels in territorial waters.

Communications: Power to suspend or amend regulations about radio and wire communications, to direct preferences and priorities in transportation when essential to the national defense and security

Armed forces: Power to increase their strength and order reserves and retired officers on active duty.

Conservation: Power to take over power houses, dams, conduits and reservoirs for manufacture of munitions or any purpose involving the safety of the United States.

Moral Effect Extensive

Significant and decisive as these powers appear to be, many observers are persuaded that the moral effect of a proclamation of total emergency would be its greatest value, that it would arouse the country to an awakening realization of the acuteness of the crisis and force a mobilization of industrial power which, despite everything that has been done, is still sluggish at vital points.

Despite the large measures of recent months and recent days, the whole defense production program has been consistently underestimated. Extensive sub-contracting, which means the fuller use of smaller plants, has come but it has come late. Twenty-four hour, seven-day operation is coming but it is coming late. Rationing of consumers' goods, such as automobiles and frank recognition of potential shortages of vital raw materials, such as iron, rubber and aluminum, are coming but are coming late.

One of the Nation's best known business leaders, who is close to the defense situation, gave it as his considered opinion that if industry, meaning labor and management alike, is put on a wartime, or total emergency, basis, production can be stepped up three times and that to fail to do so is deferring by precious weeks if not dangerous months the time when Britain can have the tools with which to win the war. **Roscoe Drummond**

Roosevelt Challenge to Axis Seen in Ship-Seizure Bill

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—President Roosevelt's attitude toward the European conflict, toward convoys, toward war and peace, is being clearly revealed by the course he is pursuing in Congress. While he is keeping silence in his own right, as the tension mounts, his acts speak for themselves.

The far-reaching significance of the ship-seizure bill, now pending in the Senate after passing in the House is a case in point, not only for its intrinsic provisions but for its place in the development of Roosevelt foreign policy. This policy has gone on, for the most part, with little interruption, its basis laid down long before the last presidential election.

The present bill, expected to pass momentarily, authorizing Mr. Roosevelt to commandeer foreign ships laid up in American harbors and to use them in the defense of the United States, is an extension of the program and will hurl one more gauntlet down at the feet of the Axis powers.

The bill is almost certain to pass and the prospective majority for it is so big that isolationists have just dropped their original intention of forcing an anticonvoy rider upon it as a test of strength, realizing that under the present parliamentary conditions such a maneuver would bring a major defeat.

A Step to Belligerency

Even so, it is doubtful if the full significance of the present measure, and of what is going on in Congress, while Mr. Roosevelt holds his peace, is fully understood.

If the bill passes in its present form, without amendment, it is a challenge to Germany to take retaliatory action and even, it may be said, to take the ultimate step of belligerency.

These words are chosen advisedly, because they were used by the bill's own defenders on the floor of the Senate. Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), of North Carolina, who led the defense of the bill, made no bones of the fact that it proposes an unneutral act. Answering a question by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, yesterday, he said:

"The Senator poses his question on a neutral seizing a ship or property of one belligerent country and turning that property over to the belligerent's adversary. Un-

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Mackay Art Treasures and Antiques Placed on Sale in New York

Fine furnishings of two houses join the Hearst collection on view in Gimbels' Store.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Furniture and works of art from the estate of Clarence H. Mackay, supplement the remaining portion of the Hearst collection at Gimbels', consisting chiefly of French and Spanish furnishings of the 1600's and 1700's.

Mr. Mackay, internationally known as former head of the Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cables Companies, had large residences on Long Island and in Maine. In outfitting these he spent lavishly during the early 1900's.

Gimbels' is disposing of many rare and costly articles from those homes, their grand scale being hinted by seven Ispahan Indo-Persian rugs 30 to 52 feet in length, and 10 to 12 feet in width, the largest of these coming from Lahore Palace in India.

Other objects worthy to go with such floor coverings would need to be of extraordinary richness and character. Such are two broad Louis XVI commodes, ornamented with gold-covered-bronze ormolu, decorated porcelain medallions, and having marble tops. Of regal dignity, too, are massive Louis XIV armchairs, covered with tapestry, requiring two men to move them, that may have been used at the head and foot of a great dining table of Spanish or Italian walnut.

Great Baronial Hall

In noticing the rich and formal character of various objects in the Mackay property, one gets the impression that he must have had at least one great baronial hall, with timbered ceiling extending to the peak of its pitched roof. Only in some such place can one think of 30 old Italian silk flags being used for decoration. About 5 feet by 7 and with many designs whose colors are faded through centuries, these would make a striking feature of such an interior.

There, too, might be displayed the beautifully fashioned halberds, made by armorers of the European countries 300 years ago and earlier. Numerous suits of armor are here, brightly polished and showing no marks of use. In fact, these were a kind of dress suit of their period being worn merely during pageants or in the sport of tilting.

The world-circling companies that Mr. Mackay controlled for many years, were founded by his father, whose rise from an Irish immigrant, pick-and-shovel miner in the late 1850's, to possessor of a reputed income of three-quarters of a million a month a few years later, is one of the astonishing dramas of gold-rush days in Nevada.

But it is the son's furnishings that are now selling at Gimbels', part of those at the great, grey stone chateau at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., which this enormously wealthy farmer presented to his son, Clarence, as a wedding gift in 1899. The French Gothic Renaissance architecture of this building accounts for the prominence of early French and Spanish furniture in the sale, and also for the amount of medieval armor dating from the same centuries as the building style. Other furnishings are from the residence at Bar Harbor, Maine, where his establishment was conspicuous in a locality famous for luxurious estates.

Living Scale Simplifies

Eight years ago, as Mr. Mackay began to simplify his scale of living, London's National Gallery bought from him three fifteenth century panels for more than $250,000.

Soon after, the Metropolitan Museum bought some of his armor and tapestries. This was followed by the sale of a masterpiece by Duccio to S. H. Kress for $250,000. This painting has been given to the National Gallery in Washington. These transactions indicate the scale on which the Mackay collection was made, as he outfitted his great homes and dignified them with famous and costly works of art.

As the tastes of Mr. Mackey did not extend into so many fields as those of Mr. Hearst, Gimbels' has supplemented that collector's acquisitions with considerable English contemporary furniture of the 1700's. This includes desks, bookcases, cabinets chairs, stools, and many types of tables.

According to the character of the piece and its period, its wood may be elm, oak, walnut, mahogany, or satinwood. Sometimes the combinations of two or more appear, as in the secretary-bookcases of satinwood and mahogany, in Adams style, shown in the group here. Many of these pieces have arrived but recently from England, dealers there finding the safety of their fine stocks a serious and difficult problem.

For the same reasons, English dealers in silverware of the 1700's and 1800's are disposing of large stocks in America, and selections from various collections make a fine display here. The articles included range from a few unmatched teaspoons to such important statuary as the equestrian group of Mary, Queen of Scots by Rizzio priced at $1,419. This, by the way, is one of two groups that formerly were in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire.

Stocks Replenished

For 15 years or so, starting in the 1920's, numerous large department stores conducted extensive sections for selling American and English home furnishings of the 1700's, out most, if not all of them have dropped these antiques during the last few years. Now a great New York establishment that had not sold such things before has gone far beyond any previous enterprise in this field by featuring articles of museum quality, large quantity, and wide variety.

Probably Gimbel Brothers did not foresee this outcome when they undertook the bold experiment of selling William Randolph Hearst's unprecedented collections in this manner. However, the success of that venture was so great, even with five-figure prices marked on scores of items, that their stocks have been replenished to occupy the same space as at first.

Courtesy Gimbels Bros., New York

Rare Antiques on Sale in New York

Works of art and furnishings from the Clarence H. Mackay estate have been added to the remaining portion of the Hearst collection on sale at Gimbels'. Supplementing both groups are old English silver ware and furniture from other collections. 1. Italian engraved steel morion, of about 1570. Mr. Mackay assembled an extensive amount of armor. French furniture, mostly of an earlier date, includes commodes of Louis XVI style elaborately ornamented with gilded bronze, and nearly five feet long. 2. Commode with porcelain plaque bearing a classic group on front and each end. Among objects from other collections are lead garden figures of little boys, about three feet tall. 3. A fountain. The boy's upraised hand holds a fish which is designed to throw a jet of water from its mouth. 4. Secretary bookcase of inlaid satinwood and several other woods. Center diamond-shaped pane of each door has painted flower arrangement. 5. Portrait of the actress, Mrs. Siddons, by Sir Thomas Lawrence represents Mr. Mackay's many valuable paintings, some of which now are owned by galleries in London and Washington. 6. High-back, six-legged, walnut French armchair of the 1500's, the back deeply carved with a medallion portrait and foliate motifs. 7. Tapestry-covered French armchair of the 1600's. 8. Lead garden figure. This one, holding a bird's nest, might be placed suitably near thick shrubbery.

Shipment of American Wheat Goes Steadily on to Aid Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14—American wheat for Britain is going steadily out of this port now in what wheat shippers believe may mean the end of more than a year's export stalemate.

Rusty-looking freighters averaging 9,300 tons slip up the Hudson from the torpedo gauntlet of the North Atlantic without advance notice and have carried away an estimated 4,000,000 bushels of wheat since April, it was learned here.

Working on tight convoy schedules, the "ugly ducklings" of British shipping get the concentrated attention of every loader in port as soon as they arrive here and speed their rendezvous with waiting convoys off Canada.

The operations of the freighters is the first indication to grain shippers here that the glutted Atlantic Coast elevators are to be tapped directly for British supply. Since the closing of European markets by the war, Britain's grain orders from this hemisphere have been consigned directly from Canadian bins with some futures held here in bond.

The wheat vessels arrive here, singly or in pairs, most of them bearing the scars of several wartime crossings of the Atlantic and with crews mostly not yet in their twenties, but already seasoned in the hazards that now attend the day's work of supplying their country with food and material. Four machine-gun nests and a 12 and six-pound cannon are typical armature for these war-zone carriers.

Property Taxes Drop

Property taxes, once the main source of revenue for state governments, now represent only 6 per cent of state collections, according to the Census.

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Flag Day on June 14 Dedicated By Roosevelt to Free Ideal

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's proclamation designating June 14 as Flag Day follows:

Whereas the flag which symbolizes the independence of our beloved country and which through all the vicissitudes of our national existence has been the emblem of our unity, strength, and free institutions, was adopted by resolution of the Continental Congress June 14, 1777; and

Whereas it has become customary to observe June 14 by appropriate acts and exercises commemorative of the adoption of the flag and expressive of our devotion to the Republic which it so nobly represents; and

Whereas President Wilson, in his proclamation of May 30, 1916, requested that thenceforth June 14 be specially observed as a day on which we Americans might "rededicate ourselves to the Nation, 'one and inseparable'" and "stand with united hearts, for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself—a Nation signally distinguished among all the Nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations and its rights"; and

Whereas, at this time when the principles of unity and freedom symbolized by Old Glory are under attack, it is especially fitting that we reaffirm our faith in the ideals for which our flag stands and our loyalty to the Nation over which it has waved for more than a century and a half;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that the flag be displayed on all Government buildings on June 14, 1941, and do call upon the people of the United States to observe that day as Flag Day by suitable ceremonies in classroom, public gatherings, and places of worship, and by displaying the flag at their homes and other appropriate places.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Angostura Dam in Mexico Stirs Interest of Arizonans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Arizonans are observing with much interest and some concern the building of the great Angostura dam, 80 miles south of here, on Mexico's Bavispe river. In June that dam will begin storing water for fertile lands in the Yaqui river valley, more than 200 miles to the southwest. Ultimately the Mexican National Irrigation Commission expects to bring 300,000 hectares (about 740,000 acres) under cultivation. Those acres will produce grain, alfalfa, melons and winter vegetables, and markets for a big share of those crops will be sought in the United States.

Angostura dam, costing 20,000,000 pesos, is the first unit in a system which will take 12 years to complete. Three other large storage dams are to be built on the Yaqui, Montezuma and Papigachic rivers. Water released from those reservoirs, as needed, will be diverted into canals by the Picago dam, on the Yaqui.

It is not announced just how much acreage will be brought under irrigation immediately from Angostura dam. Arizonans calculate that there will be enough for almost 200,000 acres. Capacity of the reservoir will be 1,000,000 acre-feet, or enough to cover a million acres one foot deep. It is not expected that it can be filled in less than two years of normal rainfall, but water use can begin almost at once.

Pouring of concrete for Angostura dam began in 1938 after two years of road construction and other preparations at an almost inaccessible site amid precipitous mountains. At the peak, 1,000 men were employed. Present force is 600, paid all the way from three pesos a day for common labor to 18 pesos for skilled artisans.

Water is by-passed around the dam through a tunnel 600 feet long. In June this will be closed with a plug of concrete 100 feet thick, and storage will start. It will be December, however, before the 83,000-horsepower hydroelectric plant, spillway, and other features can be completed.

Incidentally, World War II has greatly delayed work on the power plan. Germany had agreed to deliver a number of immense steel tubes and four 25-ton needle valves in exchange for Mexican oil. Britain's blockade stopped that. Finally the order was placed with a United States firm, and delivery has just been made.

The dam is of the "gravity arch" type, with the convex side of the arch facing upstream. At the crest it is 568 feet long. Height from river level is 246 feet; below stream bed is a 45-foot foundation of solid concrete resting on bedrock. Thickness at the base is 102 feet, and this gradually diminishes to 11 feet at the top. When the reservoir is full, water will stand 242 feet deep against the face. There will be a narrow and picturesque lake, many miles long, winding through the mountains.

Canned Asparagus

Nearly 3,000,000 cases of asparagus are canned annually in the United States, Census Bureau records show.

Virginia to Observe Anniversary Of Jamestown's Founding in 1607

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia will observe "Jamestown Day" Friday, at which time ceremonies commemorating the 334th anniversary of the establishment of the first permanent English settlement in America will be held.

The date for the annual pilgrimage, usually held on May 13, the actual day when the first English settlers arrived, was changed to May 16 because of the annual meeting on May 13 of the Diocesan Council of Southern Virginia.

Religious services will be held in the old church and will be conducted by the Rt. Rev. William A. Brown, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia. The Choral Club of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, directed by Allen B. Sly, will provide the music.

Admission to the grounds on "Jamestown Day" will be free to the public from noon to 5 p. m. Mrs. Arthur P. Wilmer, President of the Jamestown Committee Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and Miss Ellen Bagby, Chairman of the Committee, will receive the visitors.

Miss Bagby reports that nearly 12,000 persons visited Jamestown during April, the largest number in any one month since that historic spot became a national shrine. More than 62,000 tourists visited Jamestown during 1940 and indications point to a record number for 1941.

New case [illegible] been installed in the Relic [illegible] in which have just been placed the ear-rings owned by Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan. They were returned to Jamestown recently, having been taken across the ocean more than three centuries ago.

Barnard Art Collection of 262 Items Placed on Exhibition for Disposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—A collection of early Christian, Romanesque, and Gothic art assembled by the late George Grey Barnard, sculptor, went on exhibition and sale at The Monastery, 698 Fort Washington Avenue, today. The sale will continue daily through May 30.

Price tags have been placed on the 262 items in the collection ranging from $10 to $175,000. The top figure is for a group of capitals and columns of the late sixth century believed to have come originally from an early Christian church at Toulouse, France. No comparable examples are available to collectors anywhere, art experts said.

Other objects price-tagged include a number of twelfth-century Romanesque capitals, are medieval paintings, stained glass, woodwork and furniture, bronze statuettes and metal work in bronze, copper, brass and iron, ceramics, and textiles.

The sculptor, who passed on in 1938, directed that his collection be sold and proceeds applied to constructing in marble the Rainbow Arch, his last work, which he bequeathed to the public. This will require $300,000 to $400,000 of the amount realized from the sale, it was said.

Mr. Barnard's earlier collection, sold to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1925, and presented by the latter to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, now forms the nucleus of The Cloisters, shrine of Gothic and Romanesque art in Fort Tryon Park.

The Barnard collection is the third major collection in private hands to come up for public sale in recent months. The William Randolph Hearst and Clarence Mackay collections are on sale at Gimbels New York Department Store.

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U. S. Steps Up Campaign To Sell Self to Neighbors

South America Between Two Worlds

Tenth in a series of 12 articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on his fifth Latin-American trip as one of a group of writers, editors, and scholars invited to tour South America as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Journeying around South America you find that the United States, while better known here than on previous trips, has a lot to learn about "selling itself" to the discriminating and individualistic South Americans.

Compared with 1938, there have been tremendous strides in mutual understanding between the Americas.

Compared with 1933, the difference is almost as between night and day.

But on the road you still run into strange fog-pockets where the real character of North America is obscured by lack of information, inadequate information, or misinformation.

Hurrying to make up for lost time, the United States is sending hosts of cultural emissaries, official and unofficial.

"You gave us Carmen Miranda; now we give you Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.," is the way some of us greeted with Brazilians the news that President Roosevelt had commissioned Doug to tour South America as an envoy of the theatrical arts.

Activities Increased

The Carnegie trip is evidence that the great humanitarian foundations are increasing their activities in Latin America. We met en route Dr. David H. Stevens, Director of the Division of Humanities in the Rockefeller Foundation. He sat in with the Carnegie group on a round table for comparing of notes.

The list of constructive cultural activities already under way is long. It includes exchange of students, professors, authors, musicians, and artists. The new Nelson A. Rockefeller Committee, a branch of the United States Advisory Defense Council; the Cultural Division in the State Department at Washington; the Pan American Union, and a number of private groups, are swelling the tide of cultural interchange.

So the conviction grows, and is confirmed by South American friends who know and appreciate the United States, that the nation which invented modern advertising has a big publicizing job to do within the Western Hemisphere in bringing out North America's real meaning.

Selling Solidarity

Billions are spent commercially on advertising soap, cereals, and automobiles in the United States, and millions go into the same accounts for Latin America. Yet both at home and here there is either neglect or misdirection of effort in making known the most valuable single commodity of the Americas—solidarity based on mutual understanding.

The necessity for wise action has become imperative in view of world events. At the moment when all free peoples face a common attack and need to close their ranks, Axis propagandists in South America work day and night, sparing no effort or expense, in the effort to alienate this region from the United States.

Just in casual purchasing of newspapers around the continent, I picked up samples of a dozen or more dailies that are full-blown agencies of Axis propaganda. Many of these are subsidized from Berlin, or by means of levies imposed on racial Germans living in South America. Forced subscription to these papers is a standard method for sustaining them among German colonists.

The U. S. Point of View

Not one newspaper, to my knowledge, is published in South America for the sole purpose of presenting the United States in its true light as a counterweight to the distorted stuff poured forth daily in the Nazi-financed press.

North America naturally shies away from propagandizing itself, especially through the Government. Here is a specific ideological difference between Naziism and democracy. South Americans do not want the United States to adopt Nazi methods, but they do want to know the truth about their powerful northern neighbor.

We met any number of South Americans who had completely changed their impressions of the United States by so simple a thing as going there. Yet this simple thing is costly. Our ship plowed the seas southward for 18 days, with short stopovers en route for handling cargo, between New York and Santiago, Chile. You could go to Europe, come home, and go back again in that time.

New Methods Sought

Because of these great distances, the large-scale exchange of visitors doesn't enter practical consideration. More universal means must be found for introducing the Americas to each other.

So far, Hollywood has been entrusted—in the absence of any coordinated cultural program—with the delicate task of interpreting the United States to South America. Hollywood has done a good job in some directions. The films are popularizing English. But there have been some instructive missteps.

"Argentine Nights," a Ritz Brothers picture proved so offensive in Buenos Aires that its showing was banned. Argentines don't like to see themselves buffooned, or all mixed up with a conglomerate Latin type that doesn't distinguish between the tropics and the southern temperate zone, the rumba of Cuba, the conga of African rhythm, and the more stately coquetry of traditional Argentine dances.

Missteps in Casting

Anyone who knows the Argentine could have told Hollywood in advance that "Argentine Nights" would not be box office in Buenos Aires. The cash till, if not a sense of public responsibility, ought to discourage these inaccurate extravaganzas. Let there be phantasy and Ritz Brothers antics where they will be funny, but not in the films that pretend to represent one American Nation to the others at this critical moment.

Carmen Miranda, after all, isn't a China Girl, (pronounced Cheenah in Argentina—sweethearts of the historic Gauchos). Carmen is charming and popular in her own Brazilian abandon and tropical warmth. Yet Carmen was so cast by Hollywood under the title of "Down Argentine Way," another recent film.

Appointment of a special board to pass on films for South America is an encouraging sign that Hollywood is learning how sensitive these people are. We writers have to learn that, too.

Within South America's own film industry there is evidence of Nazi pressure. In Argentina a financial grip was obtained over several firms. This came out during foreclosure proceedings of four large Argentine studios during the past two years.

Nazi propaganda steadily uses the motion picture medium in South America wherever possible. Several Nazi houses in different countries are named "Cineac."

Propaganda in Films

At the Cineac in Buenos Aires, a "newsreel" theater, we saw South Americans subjected to an amazing and subtle performance. In a pretense of impartiality, newsreels and shorts were presented from the United States, from the Argentine film industry, from other occasional sources, and always from Germany. The Nazi reels are flown from Berlin, across the South Atlantic.

The effect of the program is cumulative and skillful.

A reel of general news leads off with inoffensive pictures of musical concerts, sports, and so on, keyed to known South American tastes.

Then, the night we went, factory scenes in Germany, where reflectors for anti-aircraft searchlights were being made.

More general news.

The propaganda tempo steps up with war "reports" showing German planes raiding Malta. One huge bomb, suspended beneath a plane, was calculated to impress the audience—and it did!

In sequence comes a film of apparently no news value, until its intent piles up on the screen and leaves an impression of German sea power. Ostensibly the "inside story" of how submarines are destroyed, this film builds up to a crescendo of foaming prows, long lines of warships, and exploding depth bombs.

You wondered how many in the audience realized that this impressive sea power was being displayed in some sheltered arm of the Baltic, safely out of reach of the British Fleet. Even if you knew this, the film left you feeling that Germany was invincible at sea, as well as everywhere else. A little thought, based on outside knowledge, restored equilibrium, but there was nothing in this program to balance the picture.

What of U. S.

And what of the United States, with its 15 new battleships under construction, with its daily launchings of smaller ships and its billions on billions spent to aid Britain?

You couldn't guess how Cineac dealt with the United States. Dear, doddering old Uncle Samuel. He is so tender-hearted, so naive, so interested in seals and walruses of the Alaskan islands while the Third Reich is reshaping the world.

One little U. S. ship was shown going north to visit the sea colonies. There were cute baby walruses. This went on for some time. Then Cineac, having thus disposed of the news from the United States in its more important aspects, later admitted a bathing beauty parade and a jitterbug contest.

Anyone seeing no other newsreels would gradually size up the world through Nazi eyes, which deliberately ignore all that is noble or powerful in the United States, and magnify the Third Reich out of all proportion to its actual stature.

Fortunately the United States at last is countering this sort of thing by behaving more like a good neighbor, and making itself known in the neighborhood.

Argentine Foreign Minister in U. S.

Wide World

The Guinazu Family Takes a Look at the United States

Enrique Guinazu, Foreign Minister of Argentina, and members of his family, photographed upon their arrival in Jersey City, N. J., this week aboard the steamship Excambion from Portugal. Mr. Guinazu also visited Spain. Left to right: Miss Celina Guinazu, Mrs. Guinazu, Mr. Guinazu, Miss Maria Guinazu, Miss Carmen Guinazu, Alfonso Guinazu and the Guinazu pet dog.

Radio Industry 'Too Brilliant' Charges Chairman of the FCC

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15 (AP)—James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, charged today the management of the radio industry had been "all to clever, too brilliant."

He made the statement at a press conference before leaving for Washington, declaring he was denied an opportunity to answer a blistering attack on his agency at yesterday's session of the N. A. B. convention.

He said there was a "serious question" whether the National Association of Broadcasters still exists as an effective vehicle for the expression of the radio industry's opinion.

Mr. Fly said he understood he was to have a chance to reply to an address by Mark Ethridge, Louisville radio and newspaper executive, whose denouncement of the FCC was followed by passage of a resolution declaring recent Commission actions "threaten the freedom of radio."

Reference was to the FCC anti-monopoly report ordering broad revisions in the internal structure of the broadcasting business. NAB leaders said the resolution was an "official warning" that the Association was ready to wage a vigorous fight against any attempt at Government control.

Fly "Abides by Rules"

"This was the audience I expected to speak before," Mr. Fly remarked when invited by Neville Miller, NAB President, to say anything he desired during remaining convention sessions. Mr. Miller adjourned the general session, May 13, following Mr. Ethridge's address without calling on Mr. Fly.

"They're making the ground rules in this game and I'll abide by them," the FCC Chairman commented. Mr. Fly had delivered a scheduled address at the convention, May 13, saying the Commission had no intention of taking over the Nation's broadcasting systems.

Mr. Ethridge, who was appointed personally by President Roosevelt to make a study of the radio situation, declared in a long-awaited report that it was his belief "we have been the victims of an outworn law and of bad administration."

Resigned Commission

"If there be monopolies," he said, "the Government made them, frequently by granting licenses to favorites. All too frequently licenses have been issued upon the basis of what appeared at least to be political pull."

Mr. Ethridge at the same time resigned his commission, saying he felt it was useless for him to continue.

He expressed the belief that President Roosevelt "was deceived" concerning radio problems and was "not being told the decisive correct possibilities of the sort of fight which was being invited."

Scoring the FCC "for resorting to sharp administrative practices," Mr. Ethridge declared: "It has embarked upon a continuing process of adjustment that will lead us sooner or later to the easy solution of having the whole thing taken over."

He argued this is no time for drastic alteration of radio structure "in pursuance of will o' the wisp theories" and recommended a new three-man commission having a similar attitude.

Television Gaining

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15 (AP)—A television expert predicted yesterday that unless world events interfere television sets will be in use in thousands of homes within five years.

"It is unquestionably destined to be the broadcasting of the future," said Alfred H. Morton, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, in an address before the National Association of Broadcasters.

He stated that at the present time there are more than 7,000 home television receivers in this country. They are centered around New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Schenectady, N. Y.

Quints Spoke French In Bid to Tourists

NORTH BAY, Ontario, May 15 (AP)—Canada's tourist boomlets, the Dionne quintuplets, have set off another controversial buzz.

Carefully rehearsed by their Government sponsors to speak their best English last Sunday in a broadcast invitation to Americans to visit Canada, the little misses stepped to the microphone—and spoke French.

U. S. Anti-War Prospects Seen As Improving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Voicing confidence that President Roosevelt was heeding 'the clamor of the populace against this country's involvement in the war," Philip F. La Follette, formerly Governor of Wisconsin, told an America First Committee rally here last night that he saw better chances than in many months of peace for this nation.

The Wisconsin progressive was featured on a program of speakers which included Representative Hames Van Zandt (R) of Pennsylvania, who declared that "a declaration of war wouldn't receive 25 votes in Congress"; Kathleen Norris, writer; the Rev. Dr. Gideon Olson, of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, and John T. Flynn, New York director of the committee.

In the key of Mr. La Follette's assertion that "no man who has made a profession of democracy will dare take this country into war when 80 per cent of the American people are against it," the audience of 5,000 adopted by acclamation a resolution begging the President "to keep the pledges of your election campaign," and many present were signatory to a statement warning him that he would "bear a frightful responsibility if this country is plunged into war."

Vehemently criticizing the President for "war party" leanings, Mr. La Follette turned his special fire on Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as "two Republican jokers running wild in the New Deal," whose utterances were designed "to frighten and terrorize the American people into waging a war they don't want."

"They urge the convoying of American supplies to Britain in the face of overwhelming opposition from the rank and file of America," Mr. La Follette continued. "Shrewd feelers of the public pulse that they are, they know that the people of America do not want to go to war in Europe again."

U. S. Air Chief to Study Raids Again in London

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Commander of the Army's Northeast Air Force, has been ordered to London for a second study of Britain's defense against air raids.

Recent plans for air raid warnings and other defense measures were based on observations General Chaney made last year.

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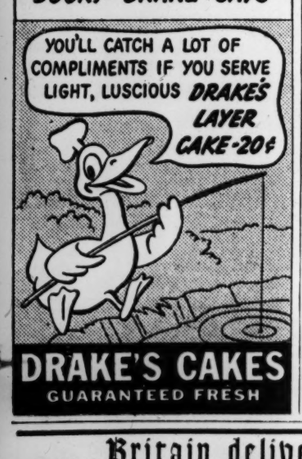

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Greeting to Church of England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—As the Interfaith Committee for Aid to the Democracies issued a call to prayer by Americans on May 30 and 31, and June 1 for a "peace based upon the triumph of justice and righteousness," the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York today had dispatched a tribute to the Church of England, voicing "sympathy in this day of her suffering, admiration for her heroic steadfastness and faith in her ultimate triumph."

The diocese, in 158th annual convention here, also affirmed by resolution its "deep sense of penitence for the ills that lie behind the grim facts of war, and its determination to maintain the sense of brotherhood among all Christians in spite of the divisions of conflict."

The Interfaith Committee, which includes Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish clergymen and is headed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary, accompanied its prayer plea with a demand on all Americans "to assure the return of peace and freedom."

Urged that they could influence the overcoming of the "dreadful and deadly complacency from which we suffer," 300 clergymen and laymen at the diocesan meeting heard the Rev. Dr. Floyd Van Keuren, Executive Secretary of the Diocese Social Service Commission, call delay fatal in declaration of war by the United States on the Axis powers, utmost use of the United States Navy in aiding Britain, and freezing of totalitarian assets in the United States.

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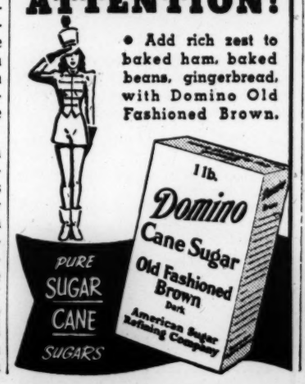

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Axis Counts on Aid of Japan If U. S. Enters Into War

ROME, May 15 (AP)—A Japanese-German-Italian conference which some observers believed dealt primarily with the prospect of United States involvement in the war through convoys for Britain was reported reliably yesterday to have been held here within the past few days.

Although Japan's actions "in principle were believed to have been determined during Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's recent visit to Rome and Berlin Japan's only concern as a major member of the Axis is supposed to be its relations with the United States and Russia, so one or both of these countries may have been discussed.

The Fascist press yesterday recalled Japan's pledge to give its partners full aid in case the United States should attack one of the Axis powers.

Quotes from Diet Debate

Virgino Gayda, Fascist editor, devoted nearly three columns of Il Giornale d'Italia to this theme. He quoted from debate in the Japanese Diet Jan. 21 between Mr. Matsuoka and Deputy Yosimiti Kuboy to support the declaration that Japan intended to fulfill its obligations under the pact.

Japan knows that the United States would use "all its forces" to drive the Japanese out of China and the Asiatic Continent if the Axis powers are conquered in Europe, Signor Gayda wrote.

Such an American victory in Europe is "an absurd hypothesis," he declared, but Japan is nevertheless interested in making a common front with Germany and Italy.

Both Il Giornale d'Italia and Lavoro Fascista accused the United States of planning to attack Japan.

Intimidation Charged

The latter paper attacked Wendell Willkie, saying his "insinuations of hostile measures toward Japan" composed part of the "tendency to intimidate and weaken Japan so as to be able to attack it more easily at a moment considered most opportune by the strategists of Washington."

In another editorial, Signor Gayda said the United States was "coolly preparing for war without provocation only to obey its aggressive imperial program, all of whose ambitious aims cannot yet be known."

He and other Fascist writers contended that the British Dominions were deserting England for the United States, with President Roosevelt turning toward a "superconfederation" of Anglo-Saxon peoples with their capital at Washington instead of London.

Japanese Liner Aids In U. S. Defense Work

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (AP)—The Japanese liner Ginyo Maru took on a big cargo of cement today—for transport to the Panama Canal where American defenses are being strengthened.

Canal Zone authorities needed the cement immediately. There was no space on American Panama-bound ships. So the NYK line vessel was brought into service.

Central China Now Mere Japanese 'Province'

New Nanking regime is completely dominated by Nipponese military authorities.

By Frederick B. Opper
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, China—A visit to Nanking, Capital of the Japanese-sponsored Wang Ching-wei regime, serves to impress the visitors with the fact that in everyday life Japanese occupation of China means Japanese domination.

There is developing a marked outward similarity between the Capital of Occupied-China and Hsinking, Capital of Japan's puppet state of Manchukuo.

Hsinking actually is a far more prepossessing City now than is Nanking, the Chinese Capital from which the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek fled in December of 1937 on the approach of Japanese troops. Hsinking is a new City, built along wide newly laid out boulevards, across what was once a virtually empty plain. Nanking, on the other hand, is an old City, reconstructed by the Chinese Government, but bearing the scars of war. Damage is to be seen everywhere. Half-destroyed buildings stand on every street. The shells of Government structures, private residences and business houses front the main avenues with very little rebuilding in evidence. It is true, however, that the destruction is less noticeable than was the case two years ago when the writer first visited the city, for then piles of debris lined the streets and in the interim the more gaping ruins have been torn down and jerry-built shops taken their places.

Also, two years ago, the Government of Mr. Wang was only a dream in the minds of a few Japanese generals. Mr. Wang was still negotiating with the Japanese and no "central" Government had made its appearance. At that time Japanese troops thronged the streets, directing traffic, acting as guards and in general giving Nanking the appearance of a Japanese garrison town. It is still a garrison City for the invaders, but in the meantime Mr. Wang has organized a government of sorts and has gathered, by one means or another, an army. These troops now handle the patrol duties of a civilian nature in the central part of the City which formerly fell to the lot of the Japanese garrison, although Japanese soldiers are still in abundant evidence. One is never out of sight of groups of Japanese troops lounging along the sidewalks, guarding Japanese structures or marching in formation throughout the City. Even Japanese sailors are a frequent sight. And Japanese civilians are to be seen everywhere.

Japanese Everywhere

One of the most interesting aspects of a visit to Nanking, however, is the train ride of five hours up the Yangtze Valley. Before the foreigner is permitted to buy his ticket (in Japanese military yen, incidentally, despite the recent issuance of Wang Ching-wei currency) he must have a pass issued by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai. Japanese troops stand guard at the station with fixed bayonets, and, if what the writer saw is customary, seemingly think it not at all inconsistent with protestations of undying affection between Japan and China to shove and slap Chinese hurrying through the gates. The train itself is Japanese-built and the passengers in first and second class are at least half Japanese. A special section at one end of the second-class car is reserved for Japanese Army officials and it is full to capacity. Announcements are made in Japanese and in the dining car waitresses speak Japanese (many of the employees, if not most, are Japanese or Koreans).

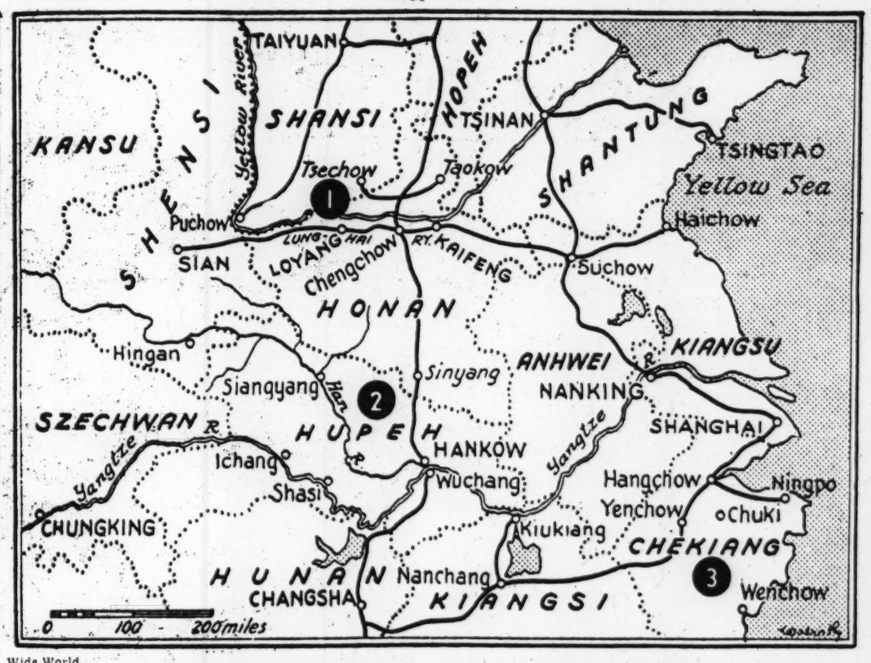
Once arrived in Nanking, the foreign newspaperman is made further aware that Japan is in the saddle. The hotel is full of Japanese officers and he is taken in tow by representatives of the Japanese Press Bureau. Chinese, in fact, are apt to play a very small part in his stay, although the Japanese profess themselves reluctant to be too much in the foreground.

During the recent ceremonies over the first anniversary of the founding of the Wang Government they apparently made a conscious effort to remain out of sight. Mr. Wang made a radiocast speech in the presence of leading officials of his regime, and, although the room was crowded with civilians and Army officers, the only noticeable Japanese present were the ubiquitous photographers. Later, however, when Mr. Wang reviewed his troops high ranking Japanese Army and Navy officers outnumbered their Chinese colleagues on the platform.

Shortcomings Admitted

The Japanese, incidentally, discuss these Chinese puppet troops with mixed feelings. They like the propaganda value of them, although they are reluctant to have them given too free a rein. It is also difficult for the Japanese to scoff at the fighting qualities of Chinese troops as they do when discussing the armies of Chiang Kai-shek and in the next breath to explain that Mr. Wang's soldiers have deserted Chiang "because they have seen the benefits of the peace movement" and declare that these men are excellent soldiers. They explain that they are undergoing training largely at the present time and have not been used to any extent beyond garrisoning captured towns. They have not been used independently under their own officers to any appreciable degree.

The Japanese, under pressure, will admit the shortcomings of Nanking, both physically and as the nerve center for their conquest of China. They take the tack, though, that Rome wasn't built in a day and that, given time, Mr. Wang will win support from the millions and the City will have the look of the Capital of a great Nation. The foreign observer, however, may be pardoned for wondering if Japan will ever give up without a struggle what she has won by force of arms and whether anything more than the present faint shadow of authority will ever fall across Mr. Wang. Japan all too clearly likes what she has now.



Wide World

Where New Offensives Are in the Making in China

In Southern Shansi Province (1) the Japanese are said to hold six crossings of the Yellow River and thus to be prepared to move on the Lung-Hai Railway. In Northern Hupeh Province (2) Japanese sources report 200,000 to 300,000 Chinese are trapped between Hankow and Ichang along the Han River and its tributaries. In Cheking Province the Japanese are believed to be preparing a drive around Chuki (3).

Stalemate in the 'China Affair' Baffles Japanese Strategists

SHANGHAI, May 15 (AP)—Japan's current offensives in the interior of China were described yesterday by foreign military observers as but a continuance of tactics which have held the Japanese at a virtual stalemate for the past 30 months.

These sources expressed belief that the Japanese attacks actually are defensive measures aimed at relieving Chinese pressure on the Japanese bases and supply lines. They said the Japanese lost the initiative two years ago by reaching the limit of their ability to hold and adequately police the territory gained.

On May 9, Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, official spokesman for the Japanese military forces in China, said Japan has no intention of penetrating further into the interior.

"The present offensives are mopping-up operations," he said. "The Chinese refuse to take the offensive—therefore we must strike."

Like Stick in Sand Pile

Foreign observers in Shanghai compared present Japanese campaigns, as well as those of the past 2½ years, with the act of pushing a stick into a sand pile. When the stick is withdrawn, the sand floods back into the hole.

It has become standard Chinese tactics, they said, for the defenders to slip away when the Japanese struck. Then, when the Japanese return to their bases, the Chinese move back to resume harassing attacks.

The periodic mopping-up campaigns of the Japanese and their subsequent withdrawals have left the war picture essentially unchanged, these observers asserted, beyond the casualties which China can better afford than Japan.

Japanese conquest in China reached the high-water mark in 1938, these men say, when the capture of Canton and Hankow failed to bring about China's submission.

Cannot Break Stalemate

Today the Japanese are baffled and at a loss to know how to move next in the China affair, the foreign observers stated, adding that the Japanese lack military strength necessary to break the stalemate.

Yesterday, however, the Japanese command reported that the offensive along the Yellow River was nearing a successful conclusion as Japanese forces on the south bank seized six fording places, thus assertedly cutting off retreat of 200,000 Chinese troops seeking to escape from Shansi.

In Hupeh Province, the Japanese, advancing to the northwest along both banks of the Han River, reported they were driving back another body of 200,000 Chinese.

Contrasting the futile campaigns in the interior, military observers agree that the Japanese obtained important results in their recent operations along the coast whereby they clamped down on Chungking's supply lines.

On May 12 the Japanese took Waichow, north of Hong Kong, severing an important trade route which had been carrying a heavy and carefully shielded traffic to the interior.

Long Battle Front

Chinese dispatches to Hong Kong reported intensified fighting in South Shansi Province and said the main Chinese-Japanese battle line extended more than 150 miles in an inverted "V" shape from Tshingshui to Siahsien and Menghsien.

Observers speculated on the possibility that Japan was forcing the battle with crack Chinese armies in an ambitious, offensive designed eventually to carry the invaders from Shansi to the hinterland of Szechwan across Southern Shansi Province.

Formidable obstacles to such a drive are the Yellow River, which the Japanese would have to cross, and strongly entrenched Chinese forces believed in non-Chinese quarters to number fully 1,000,000 men.

Meanwhile, in continuing battles in Honan and Hupeh Provinces, the Chinese claimed they have wiped out one third of a Japanese force of 10,000 and to have captured a number of strategic points in counterattacks.

Japan Limits Use Of Silent Prayers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Silent prayers for the dead are to be banned henceforth in Japan as a "Christian custom alien to traditions," the Shrine Board announces. They are to be replaced by two deep bows followed by two hand claps and ending with another bow.

The practice of praying silently at shrines and temples was introduced in Japan in 1924 following the great earthquake when the entire Nation paused to pray silently for the victims of the disaster. The new ruling is now hailed as "general repudiation of the Christian custom."

Heads Vassar Trustees

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 15 (AP)—Miss Kathryn H. Starbuck, Secretary of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, is the new Chairman of Vassar College's Board of Trustees. Miss Starbuck succeeds Morris Hadley, New York City. Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, Conn., and Henry Chandler Holt, Vice-President of Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, New York City, were elected trustees to fill two vacancies.

Nippon Evangelist Decries War Fear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—The Japanese people have far less apprehension of war in the Pacific than have the people of the United States, according to Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian evangelist noted for his work among the poor of Japan and his advocacy of world brotherhood.

Dr. Kagawa, who came to New York after arriving on the West Coast last month with six other representatives of the newly organized Church of Christ in Japan, expressed surprise at American apprehension of war with Japan. In the United States to confer with church and mission leaders, Dr. Kagawa was guest yesterday of the Advisory Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

He praised the recent Japanese legislation affecting the Christian churches as making possible what he termed "the privilege of being recognized as a religion." The new law recognizes a religious group when it has at least 50 churches with a membership of at least 5,000 persons.

The Japanese legislation became effective on April 1, 1940, and 30,000 Protestant Christians met in Tokyo last October and decided to unite their religions, Episcopalians and Seventh Day Adventists not participating.

Bishop Yoshimune Abe of the Japan Methodist Church, who presided at this meeting and who heads the present delegation to America, said that 42 Protestant denominations were united in the new Church of Christ in Japan.

Princess Hohenlohe Gets Freedom on Bond

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (AP)—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe of Hungary, in custody while the Government has been attempting to deport her, dropped her court action yesterday to win freedom on bond.

"I have every confidence she will not be deported to Hungary," said her attorney, Stephen White. Last week in Washington, Attorney General Robert Jackson said Princess Hohenlohe had given the Government "some very interesting information," and that "we feel better natured about her."

More Troops Reach Singapore; Ships Bring U. S. Supplies

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, May 15 (AP)—Several thousand British fighting men—soldiers, sailors, and fliers—disembarked from a transport today while freighters were unloading heavy cargoes of war supplies from the United States.

The reinforcements of men from the United Kingdom and supplies from the United States added to the steadily growing strength of Britain's Far Eastern defenses.

The new arrivals from the homeland, representing every branch of the Empire's fighting services, were sped to depots and garrison points to join other British, Australian, and Indian units already guarding this South Asian stronghold.

Members of a Chinese military mission nearing the end of a two-week tour of Malaya, during which they saw British defense preparations and conferred with military chiefs, witnessed today's debarkation.

Authorities would not comment on the significance of the Chinese representatives' visit, but a communiqué said that "matters of mutual interest" were discussed.

Germany Cuts Meat Ration

BERLIN, May 15 (AP)—A 20 per cent reduction in Germany's weekly meat ration effective June 2 was announced today by the Food Distribution Bureau.

Under the new decree, the normal ration will be cut from 500 grams (one pound) a person to 400 grams weekly. Workers, whose rations will be correspondingly reduced, will be allowed 800 to 1,000 grams a week, according to their type of labor.

A spokesman said the new quotas would continue through the summer "because Germans eat less meat in summer and besides they have more vegetables."

Butter rations, the spokesman said, will be increased, but allotments of other fats will be cut so that the fat allowance on the whole will remain unchanged.

He boasted that Germany now is producing 700,000 tons of butter annually, or twice the amount churned before 1933, and only 50,000 tons less than the United States.

This production was reached, the spokesman said, despite the fact that Germany has only 24,000,000 head of cattle compared to 66,000,000 in America.

Germans, however, are able at present to obtain only skimmed milk.

Winter plantings of rye and wheat were said to be "in good condition, with damage from weather much smaller than last year."

Navy Orders Change In Heraldic Eagles

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Navy ordered an about-face for its heraldic eagles today, admitting after all these years that its officers have been wearing their buttons backward.

New regulations provide that the eagles shall face to the right when worn on the front or rear of uniforms and to the front when worn on insignia fixed to sleeves or shoulders. The navy said the new regulations were in accordance with the laws of heraldry but that ever since there has been an American Navy the eagles have looked the other way. Nobody knew why.

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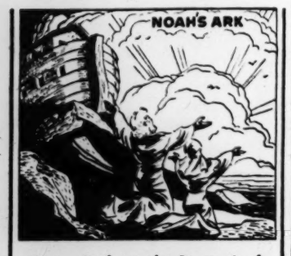

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The Azores: Golden Key to Success in Battle for Mastery of the Atlantic

Portugal's possessions in the forefront of areas of possible occupation by a major power.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. Navy, Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is America going to take over the strategically located Azores islands in the Atlantic, or is it going to wait until it has to fight for them?

That has become a vital question in the Battle of the Atlantic—a battle which is already in progress and which may be decided by the power which is first on the spot at certain highly strategic points.

A mere matter of calculating distances will show conclusively to what extent America is already involved in this titanic struggle.

We think of Hawaii as an essential outpost in the Pacific. Yet the Azores are almost exactly the same distance from our Atlantic seaboard as is Hawaii from our Pacific shores.

The Hawaiian group, isolated in mid-Pacific, enjoys the advantage of being thousands of miles from any potentially hostile territory, whereas the Azores are less than 1,000 nautical miles (1,150 land miles from southwestern Europe.

Heretofore we have evinced little interest in the Azores, because they belong to a weak power, Portugal, whose interests in no way conflict with our national aims. Furthermore, Great Britain has always been considered to be a guarantor of Portugal's integrity, and its Navy a guardian of the far-flung dots of territory which remain to Portugal of a once mighty empire.

Athwart Convoy Route

Since the collapse of France last June, Portugal as well as Spain, has been at the mercy of Germany. Thus far it has not suited Reichsführer Hitler's military ends to exploit this advantage, but there is no telling when he will consider it necessary to include the Iberian Peninsula or its possessions in his all-inclusive "New Order" in in Europe.

The Azores are some 1,200 miles (1,380 land miles) from Newfoundland, nautical miles (2,300 land miles) from New York. They lie athwart the convoy routes to Britain from South Africa and both of the Americas.

Should Britain's Mediterranean route be severed, the alternate route round South Africa will be of vital importance.

In 1918, America showed its awareness of the improtance of the Azores, by establishinng itself, with Portugal's permission, in the Azores to forestall their use by German submarines, and for use as a way station for American short-range naval units proceeding to Europe.

The same considerations obtain today. Will we again take over these islands, or let them slip away by default?

American isolationists stress the protection afforded this country by the broad reaches of the Atlantic Ocean.

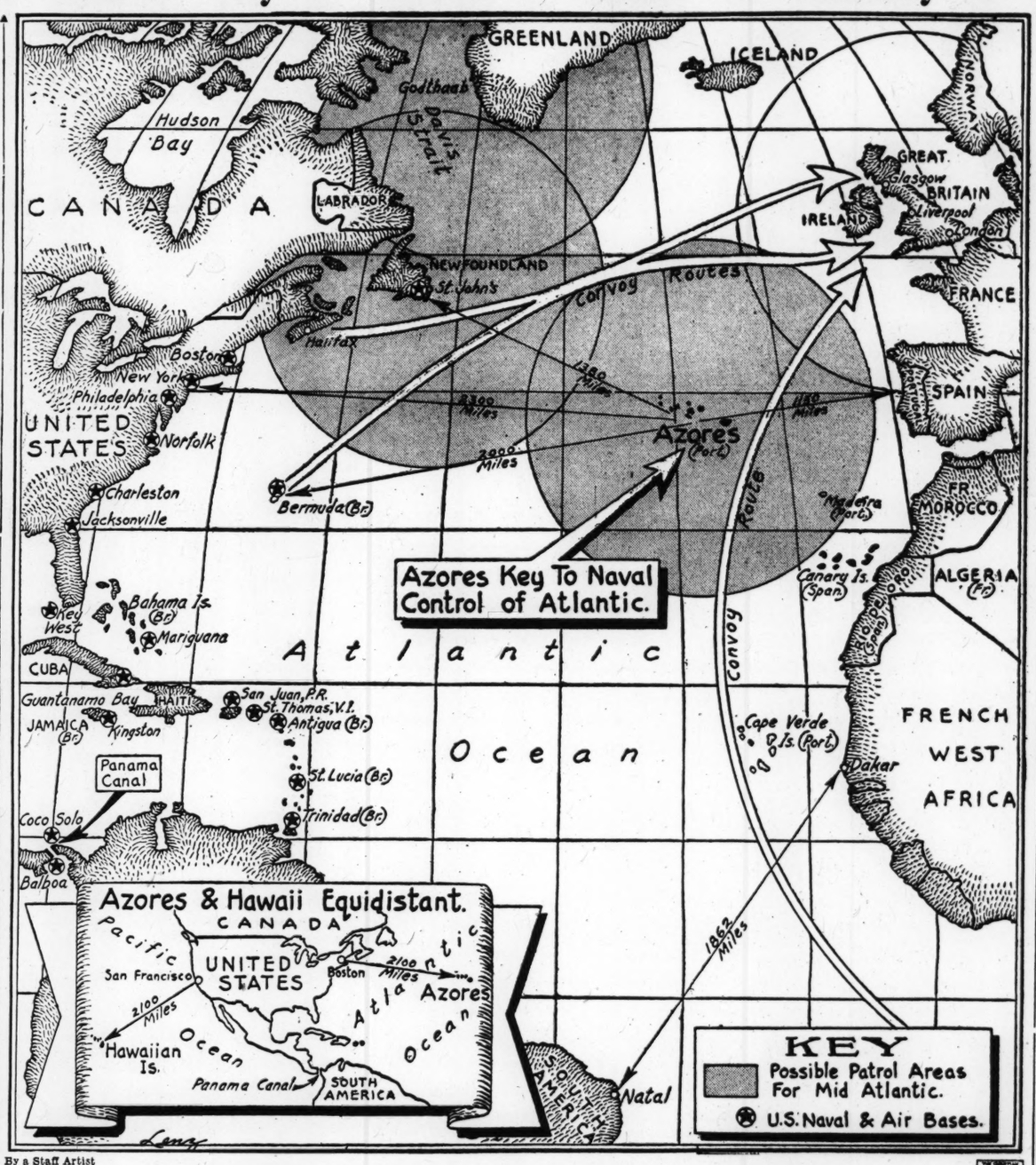
How wide is the Atlantic?

Width a Relative Term

Width is a relative term that has a certain relation to time and space. Not so long ago the Atlantic was considered very wide—3,000 miles the school books told us—and a hundred years ago it was not unusual for a voyage from Liverpool to require three months to complete.

Today a similar journey can be accomplished in as many days.

So the Atlantic as a protective barrier has shrunk and with advances in physical science being made, it will continue to shrink.



By a Staff Artist

Who Will Be First in Race for Strategic Islands in the North Atlantic?

Possession of the Azores, belonging to Portugal, would throw control of the Atlantic over to any naval power that occupied them. There has been much conjecture recently as to whether Herr Hitler may be preparing an attempt to gain the islands, and proposals have been made by Senator Claude Pepper and others that America should avert any such possibility by being first on the spot.

At present we are concerned with protective measures in the North Atlantic, but who knows what the comparatively near future holds in store in the way of similar concern for the South Atlantic.

Only a few months ago the acquisition of a chain of island bases from Great Britain was acclaimed as fulfilling our needs, but the changes in the complexion of the war which have taken place in this short time, indicate that further outposts are necessary.

Protection of Greenland

As one step toward meeting this need, we have assumed the protection of Greenland, but the Azores and several other groups of islands off the western bulge of North Africa are destined to loom large in the Hemisphere defense which we consider so essential to our safety.

Portugal, it should be remembered, affords the last possible opportunity for Britain to effect a perhaps unopposed landing on the European Continent, and should Herr Hitler ever suspect that British military strength had grown to be capable of attempting such campaign, he might well descend on Portugal or its possessions over night.

The battle of the Atlantic remains an immediate objective now that Greece has been "pacified," the Iraq flare-up more or less subdued, the North African push stalemated, and the invasion of Britain considered too precarious a proposition.

Whether or not Britain is to stand or fall does not ultimately depend upon the stubborn resistance of its heroic people. No defenders, however intrepid they may be, can persevere unless they are supplied with the means with which to continue the struggle.

Britain's primary need today, and in the future, is a steady flow of safely delivered supplies of all descriptions from the United States. Raw materials no longer suffice, because despite assertions to the contrary, there can be no question but that Britain's productive capacity has suffered grievously from the steady hammering of the German bombers.

There is no question but that the toll of shipping being taken spells the doom of Britain if it continues at anything approaching the rate acknowledged for April, and liable to be revised upward, when 106 ships—British, Allied and neutral—totaling 488,124 tons went down. True these figures include the loss of 187,054 tons experienced while evacuating the British expedition from Greece, but any ship lost anywhere is one less bottom available for use at a critical time.

The Azores are approximately equidistant from Newfoundland, the southern tip of Greenland, and England's southwesternmost point, and it is through this area that the North Atlantic convoy routes pass.

The more widely located the bases are throughout a strategic area, the more easily it can be effectively patrolled, and if any area ever needed patrolling, it is the North Atlantic today.

Utilization of Bases

What procedure will be adopted for utilizing bases in Greenland has not been made public, but probably planes and surface vessels will operate from Godthaab, a practically ice free port on Davis Strait.

Similar patrols will work out of Newfoundland bases, and were bases in the Azores available, the part of the area not covered from British ports could be very thoroughly scoured.

Portuguese authorities insist that the Azores are capable of resisting any attack. So did the Low Countries, and the truth is that the Azores will go to the country which makes the first serious effort to master them.

Herr Hitler is only too well aware of the strategic importance of the Azores and bides his opportunity of placing them under his "protection." Heretofore his lack of naval power has been a deterrent, but the Nazis have proved themselves adept in taking places by hook or crook, and once established, are difficult to eject.

Opportunity Awaited

Britain likewise awaits a favorable opportunity for offering the same protection that Iceland received, but so far has refrained from acting for fear of driving Portugal into the waiting Nazi arms.

How the United States can act to ensconce itself in these vitally important islands remains to be seen. Certainly not with the consent of Portugal, because any such agreement is out of the question with Herr Hitler knocking at Portugal's back door.

Furthermore Portugal's ports are now the only means of access to Europe being used by our ships and planes.

However, if a German putsch in the direction of the Azores is so much as suspected, it behooves the United States to assume the initiative and beat the Nazis to the punch.

Should Germany acquire the mastery of these islands, Britain's position will become almost hopeless, and the Nazis will be in possession of a formidable weapon to use against our Hemisphere defense.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Lambeth Palace, Old Bailey Among Nazi Air-Raid Victims

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Lambeth Palace, St. James's Palace, the Queen's Hall, St. Clement Dane's Church, the Old Bailey and the Salvation Army headquarters were among landmarks or well-known places damaged in recent raids on London, officials permitted it to be stated today.

The Church of St. Clement Danes, designed by Sir Christopher Wren and built in 1681 in the middle of the Strand, was in ruins and its famous bells may never ring again.

Among relics destroyed in the Church was the pew in which Dr. Samuel Johnson often sat and which was marked by a commemorative plaque. His statue still stands outside the church, however.

The Old Bailey was damaged for the third time by a high-explosive bomb which shattered the Newgate Street end of the famous criminal court.

Justice Still Stands

Though the gilded figure of Justice still stands with outstretched arms on the dome, one of its four courts is ruined and the remainder are littered with debris.

The Old Bailey, or Old Bailey Court, is the central criminal court building, the chief criminal court for London and parts of near-by counties.

Queen's Hall, center for music lovers, was damaged severely and valuable musical instruments of the London Philharmonic Orchestra were destroyed.

Orchestra members arriving to give a concert surveyed the scene of destruction, held a hurried meeting in the street, and left their manager seated at a table to give transfer tickets to patrons. At the appointed time they gave their scheduled concert at the Royal Academy of Music.

Once Home of King

Queen's Hall is known as the leading concert hall of London. Nearby is Broadcasting House, headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which has been damaged before.

St. James's Palace, where the Duke of Windsor lived when he was the Prince of Wales, is a picturesque brick building which at one time was the official London residence of the King. The British Court takes from it the name it bears to this day—the Court of St. James's.

Lambeth Palace for nearly seven centuries has been the London residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It was damaged earlier in the war.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was spending the night at the Palace when a shower of incendiaries fell on the chapel roof setting it afire and burning the building. He supervised the rescue of 30 persons who had taken shelter in the crypt.

Many valuable books of the Ecclesiastical Library has been removed to a place of safekeeping at the start of the war, but thousands of other volumes were destroyed. The Palace staff prevented the fire from spreading to other buildings.

Lindbergh's Speech Circulated in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., May 15 (AP)—An informed source reports that 200,000 copies of Charles A. Lindbergh's recent attacks on United States aid to Britain and his prediction Britain would lose the European war had been printed in Spanish and distributed throughout Mexico.

The pamphlets were circulated free of charge, this source said, by pro-Nazi elements.

Police headquarters reported the publisher of La Semana, a weekly newspaper of Spanish Falangist (Fascist) sympathies, had been questioned on his purposes in inclosing the Lindbergh pamphlets with last week's issue.

Publisher Rafael Alvarado was asked whether he had acted as a German propaganda agent. The results of the questioning were not disclosed, but Señor Alvarado was released immediately.

New Brunswick to Test Prison Labor on Works

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick (AP)—The Municipal Council on May 14 decided to revive on an experimental basis the custom of using prison labor for certain public works. Twelve prisoners will be selected from volunteers to work on the municipal home grounds. The working prisoners will wear overalls and be transported in covered trucks.

"I trust these men will be suitably fed as working men, and not given Hitler rations," commented Councilor A. E. Skaling. "Also, they shouldn't be asked to work more than eight hours a day, except under unusual conditions, such as when haying."

Proposal by Pepper brings sharp word from Lisbon

rights will be guarded; no base request.

By W. E. Lucas
Former Portugal Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States.

A proposal made by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida on May 6 that the United States should occupy a number of strategic points, such as Portugal's Atlantic island groups of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, has had prompt repercussions in Portugal itself.

In response to the Senator's so-called "get tough" speech, the Portuguese Government has issued a warning statement to the effect that no request has been made to the Portuguese Government for the use of harbors in the Atlantic islands as bases. It adds that Portugal would resist any attack upon her sovereignty and has already sent reinforcements to the Azores.

Both the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands would be of great advantage to the British in their battle for the Atlantic and the position of both would be as valuable to the United States to offset a possible Nazi invastion of Portugal and Dakar.

Importance Increases

The problem of these two Portuguese possessions may loom very large in the war news of the near future and consequently the statement of the Portuguese Government needs some interpretation.

Its most interesting point is the admission that no request for them has been made and that they would be defended if attacked. It does not say what attitude Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Premier, would adopt if a request were made either by the British or the Americans for the use of these two bases.

It seems to be generally expected that if the Nazis occupy Portugal, the Government would retire to the Azores and from there continue to control the rest of the Portuguese empire which sprawls from Africa to the Pacific.

If the Nazis do occupy Portugal, Dr. Salazar's policy of complete neutrality in the war will have been proved a failure and will give him the opportunity of turning back to the country's historic policy of alliance with England. Under this alliance Great Britain can call upon Portugal to render her assistance.

No Demand to Date

That the British have not done so to date has been partly due to a desire not to embarrass Dr. Salazar in his great experiment in national reorganization and partly due to the fact that there has been no overriding necessity to do so.

Dr. Salazar had hoped by his policy of strict neutrality to be able to keep his country in a sort of vacuum of peace in a warring world, within which he could continue his political and economic experiments. But the events of the past year have been too strong for him and Portugal has suffered seriously with the rest of the neutrals of the world.

The same conditions that have made an Anglo-Portuguese alliance an enduring feature in European politics exists today. The state of the Portuguese Empire outside Europe will hang upon the good will and the protection of the British Navy. That fact cannot be changed by a Nazi invasion of Portugal proper.

It is quite likely that if the necessity arises for the British to ask for facilities in the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, they will be granted. It has been done before in the history of the two nations.

General Philoon Shifted

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon, stationed in the Panama Canal Zone, was made Acting Chief of Staff of the Caribbean Defense Command by the Army today. General Philoon, a native of Auburn, Maine, has been Acting Chief of Staff for the Panama Canal Department and will be succeeded in that post by Col. William C. Christie, now Inspector General for the Panama Department.

Navy Urged to Bar Nazis From Key Atlantic Islands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—American naval action to prevent German occupation of the Azores, Canary, and Cape Verde Islands if the Nazis move into Spain has been urged by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. The policy of this group frequently has anticipated the official Administration trend.

At the same time, the Committee has come out strongly in favor of immediate and full use of American naval vessels to protect convoys and to police Great Britain's North Atlantic lifeline.

This stand is expected to swell the volume of public sentiment now favoring this step if America's aid-to-Britain program is to be fully effective.

In its Information Letter, whose purpose is to direct the energies of the many branches throughout the country, the Committee contends that direct American action in the Azores, Canaries, and Cape Verde would have a marked effect in Latin America, affording ample proof that this country not only was able to protect the New World but was willing to act boldly in doing so.

Decisive Developments

Furthermore, the Committee, in conjunction with many other authoritative persons and groups in the Capital, believes that the question of who shall control these strategically placed islands has become so important that decisive developments may occur at any time from now on.

It is recalled that Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, during a recent speech in the Senate, openly advocated that this country seize control of these points as well as of the Vichy-controlled port of Dakar in French Senegal—to prevent their utilization by the Axis.

Other persons, particularly high American naval officers, frequently have pointed out in private conversations the importance of these points in the control of the Atlantic Ocean. It is held that their occupation by the United States Navy would block the path of Nazi expansion toward South America and would facilitate the campaign against German U-boats.

Committee Favors Delay

The Committee, however, has not yet accepted the view that the United States should seize any of these possessions at present, but that it should abide its time until it became apparent that Germany intended to subjugate their owners, Portugal and Spain.

Since the Committee, formerly known as the William Allen White Committee, has avoided moving too far in front of public opinion, its present stand in regard to the islands and convoys is thought particularly significant. It also is recalled that the Committee was one of the first to espouse actively the destroyer deal of last summer.

The Information Letter asserts that there is every reason to believe "that our hopes of Pan-American solidarity now depend upon our giving South America concrete proof of our ability to protect our interests in the Atlantic.

Willingness Questioned

"There is considerable doubt there now on this point—questionings less of our strength than of our will to take effective action," the Letter states.

"Should we allow Germany to obtain these island bases for operations in the South Atlantic, the consequences in South America may parallel recent history in the Balkans. There, it will be remembered, the Governments of Rumania and Yugoslavia turned toward Germany when they lost faith in the ability of France and Britain to protect them."

Dutch-German 'Cultural Exchange'

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, May 15 (AP) — A sort of cultural reciprocity between Germany and the Netherlands is being worked out under a decree issued here and complementary orders to be issued in Germany.

Each Nation will recognize the scholastic degrees issued by the schools of the other. Thus teachers may be exchanged and doctors of one country will be able to practice in the other so far as scholastic qualifications are concerned.

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Nazis Move Into Iraq, Planes Pause in Syria

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Germany has moved into Iraq by way of French-mandated Syria, using Syrian airfields for Luftwaffe stopovers, the British Government announced today.

The scope of the infiltration was not known but a British Middle East headquarters announcement said the German planes answered "an urgent appeal by Rashid Ali el Gailani to his Axis partners" and bore "propaganda agitators and other similar Axis specialists" to Iraq.

Despite the German move, the communiqué said, "the situation in the Basra and Habbaniyah areas remains quiet." Most of the Iraq-British fighting has been at Habbaniyah, where the British have an air field.

At the same time a prospect of the French mandate's involvement in the struggle over Iraq was cited in a declaration by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that "full authority" had been given to British forces to attack German planes in Syria.

Mr. Eden charged that the transit of German planes via Syria was a "clear breach" of the armistice agreement between Germany and France after that British ally was knocked out of the European war last June.

Iraq, scene of sporadic guerrilla fighting between native forces and the British since May 2, is one of the world's richest oil producers and a route to Britain's vital Suez Canal.

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Cairo quoted a "well informed traveler" as saying that two Axis military missions had arrived in Baghdad, Iraq Capital, a few days ago after flying over Syrian territory.

A "high German personage" was reported at Beirut, Lebanon, in conversation with the Italian Armistice Commission and French authorities.

Reuters said the Iraq-bound German planes using Syrian air fields had disguised markings.

Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that Britain had given her armed forces full authority for action against German aircraft using landing fields in Syria for flights to Iraq.

"Detailed information at the disposal of His Majesty's Government shows that French authorities are allowing German aircraft to use Syrian airdromes as staging posts for flight to Iraq," the Foreign Secretary asserted.

"The French Government cannot escape responsibility for this situation. Their action under German orders in permitting these flights is a clear breach of the armistice terms and is inconsistent with undertakings given by the French Government."

Commons greeted this announcement with prolonged cheers.

Questioned whether the United States had been fully informed, Mr. Eden answered: "Yes, certainly."

Mr. Eden added that the Vichy Government was fully aware of Britain's attitude, but he avoided a reply to Laborite Emanuel Shinwell's question whether the situation indicated "we can no longer place any reliance in the Vichy Government."

The Foreign Secretary parried another question, whether the French Mandate for Syria no longer exists since the Vichy Government has left the League of Nations, but declared he saw "force" in the suggestion.

An indication that the British consider their Near East position critical was seen recently in the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson as Commander in Chief in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

General Wilson is Gen. Archibald P. Wavell's right hand man. He was in charge of operations in the western desert drive through Libya, and then the Commander in Chief in Greece.

Palestine Exodus?

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The German radio said today that the British High Commissioner had ordered removal of "all women and children from Palestine," NBC reported.

If there was any basis for the report it must have been that only British nationals were concerned, since there are many thousands of Jewish and Arab women and children in that British Mandate.

Arms Transit?

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 14 (Delayed) (AP)—A report which could not be confirmed today said representatives of the Iraq Government were seeking Turkey's permission for Germany to send war materials through Turkey to bolster the Iraqi in their fight against the British.

German Ambassador Franz von Papen was reported to have conferred with the Iraq Minister in Ankara but there was no indication of the outcome of their consultation.

A neutral observer, recently returned from Syria, asserted that should the Vichy Government give Germany permission to send troops through Syria the Germans would meet resistance. He added that there were French forces in Syria adequate to put up strong resistance.

Perhaps Hess Has an Ear for Music

By a Staff Artist

Too Many Sour Notes?

News interpretations of the mystery flight of Rudolf Hess, from Germany to Scotland, vary greatly. But the cartoonists contend that the Number Three Nazi doesn't take off for enemy territory when all is harmonious at home.

Nazi Party Tells Germans What to Believe About Hess

BERLIN, May 15 (AP)—Germany's national shock-absorber, the Nazi Party organization, flung itself yesterday under Adolf Hitler's direction into the task of giving the population an explanation of what lay back of the flight to Scotland of Rudolf Hess, the Führer's Deputy.

The first step was taken May 13, when Herr Hitler met his district leaders. Step by step the official reassurances will be spread out over all Germany, down to the remotest villages.

Nazi leaders frankly admitted the shock of having the Führer's personal friend and one of his most devoted followers suddenly fly out of the "family circle" into the camp of the enemy would be tremendous. But they insisted the Party organization was designed to meet just such a situation as this.

One of the first signs the Party organization had taken over the job of quieting unrest in the public mind was the abrupt disappearance from newspapers of stories of one of the most disturbing events Germany has experienced in years.

Party Must Do Job

In its propaganda machinery Germany does not depend upon newspapers or radio to handle the most difficult problems of shaping or controlling public sentiment. That job falls to the Party organization, which reaches down to every block in every City and town in Germany.

Only a trifling remnant of the population, living on isolated farms, may fail to feel the direct impact of the Party's effort to mobilize public sentiment into a belief that the Hess incident had no deep-seated significance.

What the message to the population is to be can be only partly surmised from what already has been made public. These things are held in tightest secrecy by the Party leadership until they finally are passed out to the persons who must make the house-to-house canvass of the population.

The thing works this way: From Herr Hitler, or from Party experts assigned by him to the task, the district leaders get definite instructions on what they shall tell the people. These then return quickly to their district headquarters and pass the word along to their subordinates, each of whom is in charge of a City or section of a City.

Machinery in Motion

Under these officials come still more subordinates, each responsible for developing or reporting sentiment in his particular section. But even he is relatively a "big shot," in charge of perhaps 100,000 persons. Under him come "circle" leaders who are assigned to a particular number of blocks in a city or half a village. Then come the actual block leaders, whose job it is to complete the task of conveying Herr Hitler's own personal reactions to every person in his block.

The meeting with Herr Hitler set that machinery in motion. Sources here said that while ordinarily it might take a week to two weeks to get the message distributed, this time the case is more urgent. In the first place, a war is in progress. In the second place, the flight of Herr Hess came so suddenly that the people had not the barest intimation that the slightest defection was possible—particularly in the case of this perhaps most persistently loyal of Herr Hitler's followers.

Newspapers largely limited themselves to the barest report that Herr Hess fled to England. But foreign correspondents were given the additional assurance that something would be happening very soon which would blot out the Hess episode.

Authorized sources quickly disclaimed any intention of predicting that this might be a military action, but said that it would be something tremendous. Such an event could be expected to assist the Party organization in quieting the reaction of the general public to the effect of Herr Hess' flight.

Nazis Get Malaxa Plants

BERLIN (AP)—Rumania's iron and steel industry, cut off from former sources of supply and export facilities, practically has been taken over by Germany's heavy industry, the Pariser Zeitung reports.

The Hermann Göring works, the paper said, had acquired a lease on Rumania's Malaxa plants and on all the other industrial companies which Malaxa, Ltd., controlled.

Under provisions of the lease, the Rumanian plants will receive all technical and financial support from Germany and in return are to place their entire production at the disposal of Germany.

The Malaxa combine, producing iron, steel, arms, ammunition, machines, and railroad equipment, has been regarded as the foremost industrial concern in otherwise agricultural Rumania.

Nikolai Malaxa, founder and manager of the plants bearing his name, was known as one of the trusted advisers and friends of former King Carol. With Carol's fall, Mr. Malaxa was relieved of all his positions by the new Rumanian authorities.

The Malaxa company was formed in 1939 with a capitalization of 400,000,000 lei (at that time the lei was worth about seven cents). The latest steel production figure for the entire country showed that in 1937 Rumania produced less than 250,000 tons of steel.

Philadelphia Fire Worst in 10 Years

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP)—As 400 firemen today brought under control the most disastrous fire in a decade here, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were dispatched to the scene, and a spokesman said, "We believe there is a possibility of sabotage."

The blaze destroyed a block-square Port Richmond lumber yard in which it started, spread to consume half a dozen neighboring homes, and ate its way into the newly-rehabilitated Cramps Shipyards before being brought under control at 8 a. m.

Burned in the lumber yard were 22,000,000 feet of lumber, all consigned to defense industries. Loss of the yard and its lumber alone was estimated at well over $1,000,000.

A physician was killed in a traffic accident while hurrying to the scene. A score of persons—firemen, spectators, and occupants of the burned homes—were injured, but none seriously.

Nazi Planes Land in Syria and Iraq

Continued from Page 1

as significant mainly for two reasons.

First is that France, it is anticipated, will be required to assist the Nazis in the task of repairing submarines. RAF bombing of the German submarine base at Lorient and other docks along the French-Belgian coast are understood to have affected seriously Germany's submarine campaign which is such an essential part of the Battle of the Atlantic.

This is believed to account, at least in part, for the sharp decline in British shipping losses in the Atlantic during the month of April. Accordingly Herr Hitler is determined to enlist the aid of French industry, both indirectly and directly so as to facilitate the repair and possible assembling of German U-boats. One suggestion is that Admiral Erich Raeder, Chief of the German Naval Staff, is anxious to transfer some of the repair work into the interior where it will be less vulnerable to British air raids.

The second aspect of this new industrial co-operation appears to be the German demand for the fuller assistance of French industry in arming and in particular armoring German tanks. There have been persistent reports that German industry has been finding it difficult to maintain production of a sufficiently high quality of heavy armor on tanks which constitute the vital spearhead of the Nazi Blitzkrieg. The Balkan campaign is said to have revealed weakness in this respect and to correct this, the French are being called upon for major aid.

Turning to the Battle of the Mediterranean, effects of the Franco-German negotiations which, according to an official Vichy communiqué, "will make this felt shortly," are expected in informed British circles to be much more direct. Syria is the key to this situation. There is a widespread conviction here that Admiral Darlan in his interview with Herr Hitler—at which Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel also are reported to have been present—agreed that there would be tacit consent on the part of the Vichy authorities to German use of Syria as a base of operations against the British in the Near East.

The most reliable information available here indicates that reports that the Vichy Government is ready to throw in its lot with Germany in active collaboration against Britain are incorrect. The fact appears to be that Admiral Darlan has carried Chief of State Pétain and his Cabinet with him to the extent of passive French consent to German use of Syria as part of a Nazi plan to bypass Turkey and attack the British in Syria, Palestine and Iraq from the north. He also may have obtained permission for the Germans to intensify their "peaceful" penetration of French Morrocco. But reports that the Vichy Government has agreed to grant the Nazis use of the French Fleet or French bases, either in the Mediterranean or in North Africa, are exaggerated or at least very premature.

Even so, the situation which would arise should the Germans make use of Syria for military operations against the British would be very grave, not only in the Near East but in Western Europe. Britain has formally declared it "could not let Syria be occupied by any hostile power or used as a base for attacks on other countries in the Middle East," and there is good reason to believe that even a tacit, passive agreement on the part of Vichy to such Nazi action would be regarded as a hostile action in London.

One of the things Britain is determined not to permit is that the French Fleet should fall into the hands of Herr Hitler, And if Vichy gives in on the issue of Syria, the view here is likely to be that Admiral Darlan's Government no longer possesses the minimum of independence essential to keeping the French Fleet out of Nazi clutches.

Thus France, though out of the war in an active sense, still continues to play a role which while passive seems more and more likely to become crucial in the Battle of the Atlantic as well as in the Battle of the Mediterranean.

Warning to U. S.?

VICHY, France, May 15 (AP)—The French Government's approval of the Hitler-Darlan negotiations is a formal gesture considered by diplomatic circles to be more than anything else a warning to the United States to stay out of the war.

The semi-official French Paris Mondial Agency, formerly Havas, dotted the I's and crossed the T's of the announcement with these remarks:

"At the present hour, after the Balkan campaign which eliminated the presence of British troops from the European Continent, Gibraltar excepted, everything indicates that Germany is thinking more and more of organization of the Continent. The problem is to find out what place is to be reserved for France in this new organization."

One for British

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Attacking an escorted German convoy off the Netherlands coast in daylight yesterday, a British torpedo-carrying plane sank a supply vessel and slipped away unscathed, the Air Ministry reported today.

The Air Ministry news service said the ship, a 5,000-ton vessel, was one of a convoy of seven ships which opened fire on the plane when it moved within range.

Berlin Claim

BERLIN, May 15 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today that a German submarine sank an armed 20,000-ton British auxiliary cruiser in the North Atlantic, and, in day and night air attacks, sank three merchant ships totaling 11,000 tons.

Darlan 'Build-Up' Started in France

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, May 15

It was learned last night that Adolf Hitler and Admiral Darlan conferred for four hours at Berchtesgaden last week end.

One direct result of these negotiations was the report that 50,000 pictures of Admiral Darlan are now being distributed through the unoccupied zone. They will be sold to individuals and for posting in stores, as previously has been done with portraits of Marshal Pétain.

The first pictures went on sale last night a few minutes after Admiral Darlan returned from the Hitler conference.

Mystery of Hess Flight Becomes Deeper

Continued from Page 1

and said "I do not believe that Hitler did not know Hess was coming to England."

Index of Victims

"You can understand my feeling about Hess when I tell you he was the man who collected an index card on every trade union leader in Germany and the Social Democrats and, when the time came, they were either sent to concentration camps or murdered.

"I agree that any one who harbors such fantasies about England is silly. Over here we should call the people who believe Dr. Goebbels fools.

"I wonder if you find it as difficult as I do to believe that he flew to England out of mad sympathy for the British people? We agree with German propagandists that Hess wants peace for the German people. We agree that he possesses secret information.

"But is it not possible that his concern is for the German and not for the British people?

"Is it not possible that his secret information is about such matters as Balkan casualties, the state of Kiel and Hamburg, and the fate of Prien, Retschmer, and Schepke and their unnamed colleagues?

"May he know more about America than some of his colleagues who have never been abroad?

"I leave it to you to decide whether it was very sane concern for the German people or very mad sympathy for the English that drove him to take this step.

Dangerous for Nazis

"Hess must know a lot about Dr. Goebbels and his other colleagues. It is his job to do so. And now he is talking freely and writing.

"It will be very dangerous for Dr. Goebbels and his colleagues if Rudolf Hess is sane after all."

Mr. Bevin's reference to "Prien, Retschmer, Schepke and their unnamed colleagues" was of Nazi submarine commanders who have been lost or captured in the sea war.

Herr Hess is still at an unidentified military hospital.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is known to have a full report on a meeting in Scotland between Herr Hitler's long-time collaborator and the Duke of Hamilton, an old acquaintance of Herr Hess. It is, however, not known whether the Prime Minister has yet interviewed the Nazi captive.

The Duke saw Herr Hess within 48 hours after he landed by parachute seeking the Scottish Peer presumably as a hoped-for go-between on the "peace", plan the Germans say Herr Hess carried.

The Duke met Herr Hess on his way to a military hospital apparently after he recevied first-aid treatment at a field station and after Herr Hess had asked for him. The Duke, a squadron leader in the Royal Air Force, was on active duty when Herr Hess landed. On instructions he flew to Glasgow, Scotland, later to meet Herr Hess.

Acquaintance Renewed

Somewhere on the road to the hospital the Duke and Herr Hess renewed their old acquaintance, in the presence of representatives of the British Intelligence Service and the Foreign Office.

A report of the interview (in which Herr Hess presumably outlined his mission) was rushed to London.

The prisoner's hospital is guarded against intrusions, it was reported, with Scotland Yard operatives augmenting soldiers.

Emissary of Peace

The thesis that Herr Hess came here as a self-appointed emissary of peace, without the sanction of the German Government, was based largely on these facts gleaned from informed sources:

1. That Herr Hess some time ago wrote a letter—presumably a peace feeler—to the Duke of Hamilton, an acquaintance of prewar days.

2. That the spot Herr Hess picked for his parachute landing in Scotland was near the Duke's estate and that he asked to see the Duke when he was found.

3. That he carried a map with his course from Germany marked in blue pencil and the Duke's estate ringed with a circle, indicating that was his destination.

These facts coincided with the statement of German officials that Herr Hess had left behind documents indicating he had flown to Scotland without official sanction to see the Duke of Hamilton in the belief that with the latter's help he could end the war.

The Germans said Herr Hess was under the spell of a "Messiah complex" and said emphatically they would disavow any peace proposals he might make.

The British Press Association said the Duke of Hamilton had turned over to the Government some time ago the letter which he had received from Herr Hess and that—on its advice—he had ignored the missive.

What the Government did about the letter—if anything—was not disclosed, but the few details available seemed to the British to add up to but one thing: that Herr Hess had come parachuting down in Scotland to get his answer.

Herr Hess' acquaintance with the Scottish nobleman is traceable to their mutual interest in aviation and sports, which brought them together several times before the war.

Whatever the real purpose of Herr Hess' flight to Scotland, informed sources hinted that he had talked freely concerning internal conditions in Germany.

He was said to have asserted that Royal Air Force bombings were causing great distress in the Reich and that the civilian population there was suffering great deprivation.

It was indicated the Government would treat with extreme caution any information obtained from Herr Hess, but the British radio continued to exploit the propaganda possibilities of the situation in repeated radiocasts to Germany.

An highly placed American source declared that the coming of Herr Hess—whatever the purposes of the Lieutenant-Führer—is a threat to the defense of the British Isles.

In this view, Herr Hess may be, wittingly or unwittingly, the harbinger of new, smashing attacks by the German military machine.

But he frankly expressed criticism of the British handling of the affair as having "spread too rosy a glow, and this, combined with German emphasis on the angle that Herr Hess came to the British Isles with suggestions for a peace understanding, may lull people into a letup and soften them for the new blows by Germany."

Wide World

Duke of Hamilton

Whose estate in Scotland was the goal of Rudolf Hess in his flight from Germany.

Invasion Forecast

MONTREAL, May 15 (AP)—Dr. Otto Strasser, the anti-Nazi "Black Front" leader, predicted in an interview that Germany would attempt to invade Britain as quickly as possible as a result of the flight of Rudolf Hess.

"Hitler hopes that even if Hess should say something, the British could not prepare a defense quickly enough to matter," said the former associate of the German Chancellor. "The Germans have a long timetable of war and cannot quickly change it."

Dr. Strasser said he also thought that Herr Hess's flight would bring almost instant close collaboration between Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin.

"Stalin and Hitler will cooperate," he predicted. "That is the only chance Germany has of victory. I think that Russian troops will enter Iran at the same time the Nazis make their attack on Palestine and Iraq."

Donovan on Hess

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15 (AP) Col. William J. Donovan, recently returned from a tour of Europe and the Mediterranean area, asserted the flight of Rudolf Hess to Scotland was an "index of disintegrating forces within Germany."

"If pressure be continued upon those forces by British resistance and our assistance, the fall of Germany will be as sudden and complete as her present power seems perfect and impervious," he added.

Colonel Donovan, commander of the famous "Fighting 69th" Regiment during the World War, addressed a meeting of the Fight For Freedom Committee.

"Every one of us who fought in the last war knows how suddenly and completely German morale can collapse," he said.

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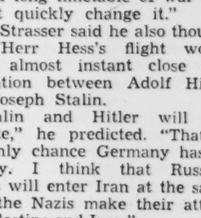
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Many Jews Seized in France Under Paris and Vichy Orders

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The British radio quoted German-controlled sources today as saying that Vichy authorities had arrested 20,000 foreign Jews in Unoccupied France. The British report, attributed to the Hilversum radio in the Netherlands, was heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

VICHY, France, May 15 (AP)—Reports received here from Paris said that 5,000 foreign Jews were arrested in the Capital of the Occupied Zone and sent to concentration camps.

Informed quarters said the Jews, described as able-bodied men between 17 and 40 years old of Polish, Czech, and Austrian origin, were aroused at 3 a. m. yesterday and moved to assembly centers. Members of their families were sent back to get luggage, including bedding, toilet articles, dishes, and food for 24 hours.

The Jews then were loaded into five trains after a medical examination and taken to Lorient, where they were distributed to three contration camps in the region.

Authorities said they would be used in work on public projects.

According to the report published in Paris, authorities said, the measures were taken "in accordance with the law, Oct. 4, 1940."

This law could not be found in collections of statutes in Vichy. A law of October 3 fixed the status of Jews but said nothing permitting them to be interned in labor camps.

Another law of that period permitted such action against destitute able-bodied foreign men, but did not discriminate against Jews.

Another report said 800 out of 1,000 foreign physicians whose cases had been examined were forbidden to continue practice. There are about 4,000 practicing foreign doctors in France.

Nazi Butter Claim Disputed

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Agriculture Department officials today described as obviously incorrect a German statement that annual production of butter in the Reich was almost as great as production in the United States.

In announcing that butter rations were being increased, a spokesman reported that Germany was now producing 700,000 tons of butter annually, a figure described in Berlin as only 50,000 tons less than in the United States.

Agriculture Department reports placed commercial creamery butter production in this country at 904,000 tons in 1940. An additional 217,000 tons was reported to have been produced on farms, thus giving a total production of 1,121,000 ton. last year. Officials said this volume was expected to be increased materially this year under the Department's "food-for-defense" program.

Officials emphasized, however, that butter production in this country could be increased sharply if restrictions on consumption of fluid milk were imposed upon Americans; German adults are able at present to obtain only skimmed milk. More than half of the milk produced is consumed in the form of fluid milk.

The Berlin spokesman said that Germany's butter production was being obtained from only 24,000,000 head of cattle compared to 66,000,000 in this country. A recent farm census showed there were 25,917,000 head of milk cows and 71,666,000 head of all types of cattle, including beef and breeding stock, on American farms last Jan. 1.

Princess Reads Scots' Version Of 'There'll Always Be--'

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, May 15 (CP)—Princess Alice, wife of the Duke of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, was accorded a Scottish welcome when she attended the opening session of the convention of the Provincial Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada May 13. In return, she read this parody on "There'll Always Be an England," which she said had been sent to her from Glasgow:

There'll always be an England
As long as Scotland stands;
It's just through poor auld Scotland
That England's wealth expands.
Our friendly neighbor England
We always will defend;
We'll fight all England's battles,
Her broken ships we'll mend,
And when the war is over
And victory has been won,
We'll sing all England's praises
For what auld Scotland's done.

Shipyard Foreman Fined, Released in Plans Case

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (AP)—Frederick Reis, alien shipyard foreman whose arrest on a charge of drunkenness caused a stir after ship blueprints were found on him, paid a $100 fine yesterday and was released for necessary national defense work.

Reis, a native of Germany, was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail Saturday. F. B. I. and Navy officers investigated the blueprints and decided they were not of national defense scope.

Municipal Judge Herbert Kaufman altered the sentence after U. S. Attorney Frank Hennessy and A. F. McClane, Bethlehem Steel's district engineer urged that Reis be released so he could return to his job.

Wonders of Research: Giant 'Eye'

Mt. Palomar Observatory soon to install mirror that will reveal vast new sky areas.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Towering to a height of eight stories inside the huge observatory atop 5,500-ft. Mt. Palomar in southern California, the framework of the famous 200-inch telescope is ready to receive the great concave glass mirror with which astronomers expect to view two thousand million stars as yet unseen by man. The mirror will require several more months of polishing at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena before it is ready for installation.

The giant tube which will hold the mirror at its base rises as an open framework between two sides of a hollow steel yoke, fastened at the ends by a horseshoe-shaped bearing. The mirror will reflect the light rays and focus them in an observing chamber in the middle of the cylinder far up toward the ceiling. Other observation points will be half-way up the framework where rays of light will be directed at right angles into the tubular girders; and under a central opening in the mirror where light reflected back from a small convex reflector at the top converges at the Cassegrain focal point (named for the inventor of such an arrangement.)

The yoke will turn about an inclined axis, pointing north, at an angle equal to the latitude of the observatory. Thus it will be parallel to the axis of the earth and by being turned once a day around the polar axis, in a direction opposite to the rotation of the earth, it will remain pointed to the celestial objects as they seem to move across the sky from east to west.

Spider Silk

Extraction of silky webs from spiders for use in the manufacture of camera view finders, surveying instruments and precision lenses for range finders and target sights is the work of Mrs. Nan Songer, who operates a unique defense industry in Southern California.

Occupying a single room on her farm in the beautiful Yucaipa Valley near Redlands, Mrs. Songer finds that the defense program can use all the infinitesimal filaments she can wheedle from a selected stock of busy arachnids. It takes steady hands and sharp eyes to extract the spider silk which the United States Bureau of Standards decrees shall have no greater diameter than .0001 of an inch.

When used in bomb and torpedo sights two strands are crossed at right angles on the face of the lens where they assist in aiming the instruments.

To extract the silk, which Mrs. Songer says entails no discomfort to the spider, she first arranges so the tiny creature can't scamper away and break the strand. Then with a tiny instrument she gently stimulates the spinneret (a cocoon-shaped organ with which the arachnid spins its web). This starts the thread the end of which Mrs. Songer skillfully fastens to a shellacked, u-shaped metal reel. Slowly she turns the frame, exercising extreme care that the strands do not overlap, and the shellac holds them in place.

If the tension is constant and gentle, the spider will spin until its silk thread may reach, in about an hour, a length of 100 feet or more before the supply is exhausted. Mrs. Songer only works about two hours a day and markets her silk at 10 cents a foot.

Radioactivity

When a passing star pulled a cloud of gas from the sun some two and a half billion years ago (more or less) to send it whirling to form the substantial ball we know as the earth, a tremendous amount of energy was stored in the rocks. The constant and steady emission of such energy is being used today by physicists to determine the earth's age.

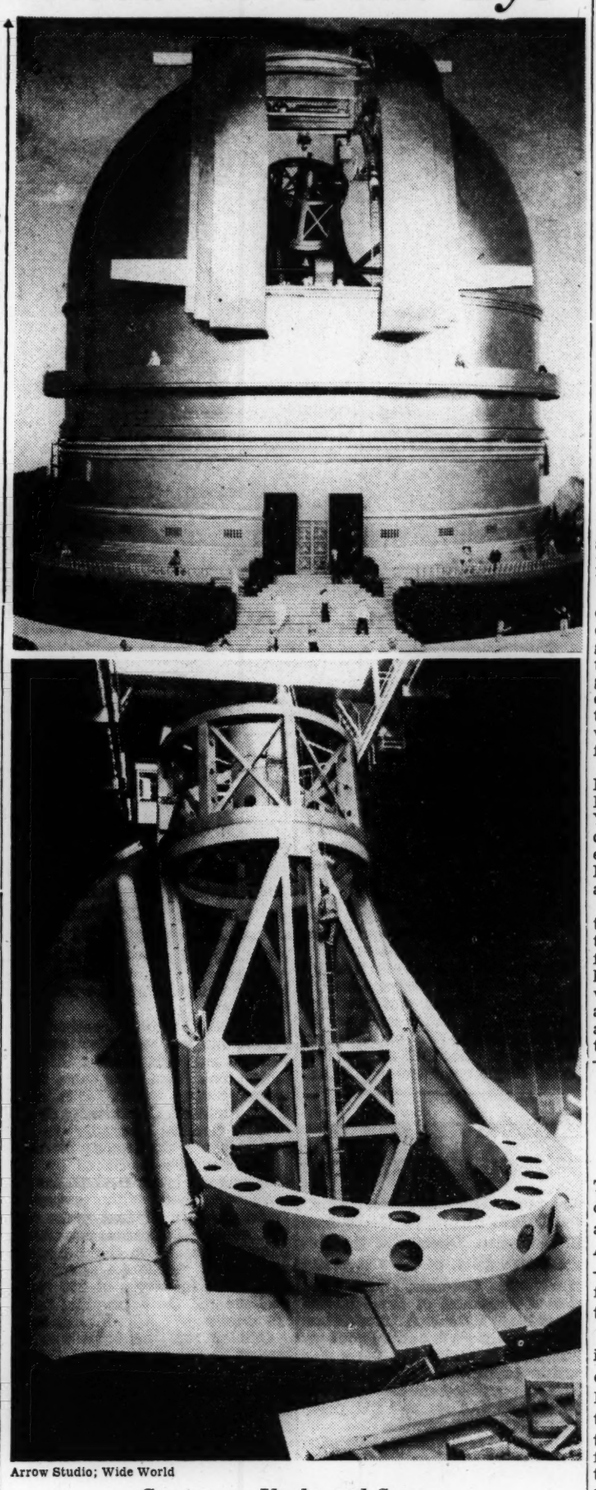
The two ways of measuring the age of rocks by radioactivity are the lead and helium methods. The latter has a greater range of applicability and is expected to become more widely used.

In the helium process the amount and rate of disintegration of atoms of the elements thorium, actino uranium and uranium found in rocks are determined; and the accumulated helium divided by the rate of its production gives the rock's age.

To find the amount of helium a bit of mineral, say five grams, is placed in an airtight oven and boiled at a temperature of 3600 degrees Fahrenheit. The helium which is in the substance as a result of the breaking down of the mineral's atoms, passes off with other gases into a container surrounded by liquid air. Here carbon absorbs all but the helium gas, leaving it to be measured.

In determining the rate of "atomic breakdown" a few grams of the mineral are ground and plastered in a thin film on a disk inside a chamber containing some gas such as nitrogen. As the atoms disintegrate, helium nuclei shoot off into the gas and collide with atoms to produce ionized particles which collect on an electrode in the chamber and cause an electrical impulse. The number of impulses per hour gives the rate of breakdown.

A report of such work being carried on at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. Robley D. Evans, Dr. Clark Goodman and Dr. Patrick M. Hurley was recently made to the American Physical Society in Washington.



Arrow Studio; Wide World

Gateway to Uncharted Spaces

Upper: Miniature model of Mt. Palomar Observatory in Southern California, with the framework of the famous 200-inch telescope showing through the eye-lid roof as it will actually appear when it begins operating a few months hence. Lower: The giant telescope, minus the mirror, as it points skyward through the dome opening in the observatory. The prime focus cage and cylindrical observing chamber in which astronomers will ride the telescope as it moves to keep up with the earth's rotation, are shown on the front or upper part of the instrument.

Luminous Sharks Among Rare Catches Reported by U. S. Ocean Explorers

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Sharks and rays which are among the globe's most remarkable creatures, but which are usually too large to be found in aquariums, are described in a technical bulletin just issued by the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, on fishes collected by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer Albatross in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

An interesting report following intensive study of their habits is given by Dr. Henry W. Fowler of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, author of the bulletin.

Perhaps the most interesting of the collections described is a shark known as Isistius braziliensis, found in the tropical Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. It is a wine-brown colored creature with sharp teeth set in 20 rows which may glow at night with an unearthly light.

For a description of the queer specimen, Dr. Fowler quotes a statement regarding the animal made by the English naturalist, F. D. Bennett:

"When the specimen, taken at night, was removed into a dark apartment it afforded a very extraordinary spectacle. The entire inferior surface of the body and head emitted a vivid and greenish phosphorescent gleam, imparting to the creature, by its own light, an unusual appearance." Mr. Bennett further states, "I am inclined to believe that the luminous power of this shark resides in a peculiar secretion from the skin."

Dispelling a popular belief that all sharks are dangerous, Mr. Fowler says that some of the largest probably are harmless, including the so-called basking sharks. When encountered they rarely, if ever, make any defense, but try to escape by swimming slowly away.

He mentioned the so-called "carcharodons," as being among the strongest of all fishes. The fossil ancestors of this group are estimated to have attained a length over twice that of the largest basking sharks or whale sharks. Their total length has been estimated at being over 88 feet.

The Vision

By Dr. John W. Studebaker
United States Commissioner of Education

Above all, we must help young people to catch the vision of a democratic society in which the contribution of each of its members in service and in sacrifice is needed in helping to build for that fairer tomorrow in which the ideals of the fathers and the faith of multitudes of toiling, freedom-loving men and women will be vindicated and fulfilled.

At National Education Association, July 3, 1940, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Welcome Appreciation

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A feminine music lover saved the day for Lawrence Tibbett.

The singer strode smilingly toward a crowd in the Union Station only to discover its interest was in Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, who arrived on the same train.

One woman, however, greeted Mr. Tibbett with: "I don't care about the Halifaxes. They can't sing the way you do."

"Shake hands, lady," the baritone replied. "And I really mean shake hands."

More Equality At War's End, Says Menzies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—At the end of the present war, even with a British victory, there will be no return to the "good, old days" of vast inequality in the distribution of the world's benefits, according to Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, in an interview with the press just before leaving here yesterday for Chicago, where he will speak tonight. He barred a discussion of actual war aims, holding it would be fruitless until the war was won.

"The question doesn't arise if Germany wins," he said, "since the pattern of the new world would be determined by her—not by us. But if what is happening in the British countries is happening elsewhere, one thing is certain, and that is that the new world will have no such marked differences between poverty and riches as existed in the old world.

"The great incomes are being eliminated by the simple process of taking them. It should produce a great deal more financial equality than we have had, and that is a good thing. It must be perfectly clear that we will never go back to 'the good, old days.' We can write them off and start looking for some better new ones."

Mr. Menzies met with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, yesterday before his press conference. A motion picture camera enthusiast, the Australian Prime Minister unslung his camera and photographed both his hosts.

Mr. Menzies is scheduled to return to his homeland by way of the West Coast and New Zealand following his Chicago address. He has been on a trip around the world to gather information. He arrived in this country on May 6 and visited Ottawa and Washington.

Hosiery Industry Gets Set of Rules

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission promulgated trade practice rules today for the hosiery industry "directed to the elimination and prevention of various deceptive practices and unfair competitive methods."

The rules define the merchandise standards that must be adhered to when specific terms are used in labeling and advertising.

Among practices declared to be unfair were: Use of the unqualified word silk to designate hosiery which is not silk exclusively or which contains any metallic weighting; failure to disclose the presence of metallic weighting; concealing the presence of any fiber constituent.

Hosiery which are irregulars, seconds, or thirds must be so marked and constituent fibers must be named in the order of their predominance.

Field for Advertising Seen In Explaining Defense Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—To abolish advertising would be like doing away with dealers and disbanding sales forces, in the opinion today of Paul Garrett, Chairman of the Board of the Advertising Federation of America and Vice-President of the Advertising Club of New York.

Mr. Garrett saw advertising as always having been one of the cogs in the machinery by which goods are gotten from factory to market and an integral part of the particular kind of economy of the United States. Mass production, he held, would have been of no value without mass consumption, and this hinged on mass merchandising, which, in turn, depended on advertising.

Discussing "What can the advertiser do for defense?" Mr. Garrett found the answer in another question, "What can industry do for defense?"

"Production is the task of industry and in defense production is vital," he said. "The United States is the home of the science of production. In the give-and-take of enterprise we have developed a productive capacity surpassing any elsewhere in the world, and people are turning now to American industry to meet their very great need in time of crisis. . . .

"In this rapidly changing scene, industry needs the guidance of an advertising approach sensitive to public attitudes. . . . More jobs, more pay rolls, the very uncertainties of the future, contribute to an increasing demand for consumer goods.

"Here is a job for advertising, for customers are going to be confused. They will need clear explanations. They will need reasons for shortages, for higher prices, for substitutions, for changes from their accustomed buying habits, and upon the clarity and the integrity with which advertising performs this task the future of industry may depend. . . ."

Brothers Meet—Foes in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The story of how two brothers—one a captured Italian conscript and the other a member of the Australian Imperial Force overseas—met in Libya is told in a letter from Private R. Lovett of the Australian expeditionary force.

When Private Lovett was taking Italian prisoners from Tobruk, one of them spoke to him in perfect English and told him he had relatives in the Richmond River district, New South Wales. More talk followed and it was discovered that the prisoner's brother was nearby and a reunion took place.

The prisoner said he left Australia, just before the war, on a holiday trip to Italy. When war was declared he was conscripted by the Italian authorities and sent to Libya.

"I never fired a shot in this war and never had any intention of doing so," the Italian told his captor. "I never wanted to be in the Italian Army, and I had a good idea my brother would be with the Australians, for we both loved that country. I didn't want to harm him or his comrades."

Smiling cheerfully he went off to the prison compound, knowing that his wish not to fire on the Australians would be fulfilled.

Yacht-Patrol 'Navy' On Active Duty

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Coast Guard disclosed today that America's "third navy" of militarized pleasure yachts has quietly taken over patrols of several important harbors in the last few days to prevent sabotage and to perform other maritime duties.

The boats are mostly 40 or 50-foot cruisers and are manned by their volunteer sportsmen-owners who were commissioned in the new Coast Guard Reserve and immediately called to active duty.

First of the yachts were put to work recently at New Orleans, San Francisco, and Norfolk, Va. More are being enrolled almost daily and the Coast Guard expects to have 270 of them on patrol soon at all major ports and possibly on the Mississippi and other large rivers.

The Reserve is modeled along Naval Reserve lines and was established a few weeks ago by Congress to augment regular Coast Guard personnel.

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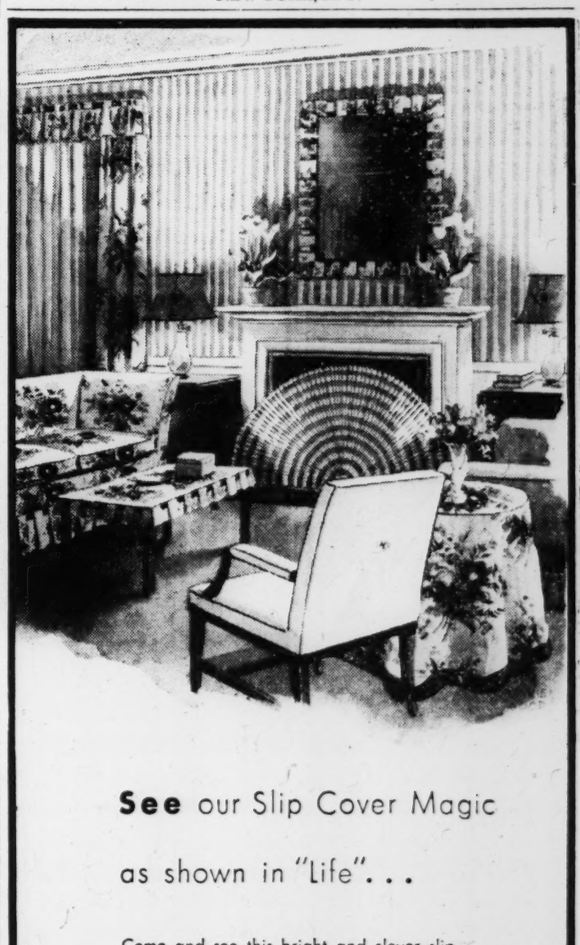
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U. S. Planners Want Cities Remade

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—The United States needs better cities, and the National Resources Planning Board would like to see the Country do something about it.

American municipalities, it holds, are today as outdated as an assembly plant that hasn't been modernized for 80 years, and most cities, it warns, have such "obsolete types of government" that they can no more cope with present-day problems than the village blacksmith can turn out a streamlined automobile.

To help cities to achieve urgent reforms and to make available the fullest possible Federal co-operation the Land Committee of the National Resources Planning Board has just completed an exhaustive study of urban problems.

And as a result it offers a series of recommendations which would literally pick many cities up by their roots and plant them all over again in an entirely new pattern.

Cities as 'Assembly Plants'

Its first appeal is that each city should look upon itself as a productive unit in the national economy, or as an assembly plant bringing together railroads and steamships, factories and workers, warehouses and retail outlets, bankers and consumers.

A competent industrial architect or economic planner should lay out this municipal plant so as to promote the following objectives:

To provides cheap and livable housing.

To rehabilitate blighted and obsolescent areas.

To achieve an orderly handling of highway traffic, permitting the free flow of goods and eliminate cross-hauling as far as possible.

To provide inexpensive land for industry, commerce and business.

To prepare for the adequate financing of local government.

Most cities have grown haphazardly and in response to uncontrolled forces, the Planning Board points out, and it now urges that these forces be brought under control before it is too late.

"Urban growth and expansion have been regarded as inevitable, not subject to human control, and so have been allowed to spread in all directions, periodically thrusting aside the feeble restraints or zoning laws, sanitary codes, and land-use regulations," the report concludes.

"The urban assembly plant has not grown methodically in accordance with a plan laid down by a competent architect; it has sprawled over the landscape in response to the demands of a dozen autonomous foremen, each intent on outstripping the others in volume of production and number of employees.

"Quite naturally, the urban productive unit has fallen out of kilter. Part of the machinery is obsolete, all of it needs oiling, and the assembly line is scattered all over the lot. Parts made in one shop do not fit the parts made in another, and the product is marketable only at increased cost.

Need of Land Use Control

While emphasizing that there is nothing new about the problems which beset American cities today, such problems being premature subdivision, over-development, over-crowding, blight, slums, high cost of government, tax delinquency, and mortgage foreclosure, the Land Committee points out that these problems have now become much more serious because of the decline of rapid population growth.

Population growth, it finds, is tapering off, urban growth is following suit, and most cities face the prospect of a stable population.

Preliminary data from the 1940 December census revealed that for the 412 cities over 25,000 population, the rate of population increase for 1930-40 was 5 per cent, compared with 25.6 per cent for 1920-30. Of the 412 cities, 239 increased more than 20 per cent in 1920-30 and only 49 increased more than 20 per cent in 1930-40; and 106 cities actually lost population between 1930 and 1940 as compared with 23 between 1920 and 1930. Nor are these losses confined to deserted mining camps and dying mill towns; Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco toppled into the losing column between 1930 and 1940.

Whether our cities have a larger or smaller share of the national population than at present, their populations are approaching an upper limit.

In face of these circumstances the Committee finds that future growth can no longer be depended upon to correct the errors of the past and that in consequence there is need for "more intensive and extensive controls over urban land use."

Contents of Report

"The plight of our cities is a matter of national concern," the report says "a truly national land-use policy for the solution of urban problems does not exist. No one agency of government, nor any one level of government, can formulate or carry out such a policy alone. There are, in a few cities, coherent land policies; there are many state policies and programs which affect urban land; and there are many Federal agencies directly or indirectly influencing urban land use; but there is no national land policy, no list of objectives agreed upon by all governments, no program in which all governments may participate to attain these objectives."

The Land Committee holds that the presentation of a progressive urban land policy is not beyond the capacity of a well-run American city.

Advocating the wider extension of public ownership of land in cities, the report says: "The search for adequate land-use controls continues. The answer is being sought in various directions: wider powers for municipal corporations; master plans with legal sanctions; more drastic zoning ordinances; extra-territorial jurisdiction of city plan control; county, metropolitan, and regional planning authorities; direct Federal subsidies for specific municipal programs; fairer methods of assessment and fuller understanding of the effects of taxation; selection and training of expert personnel; swifter procedures for the purchase and condemnation of land; and wider use of the power to spend as well as to proscribe.

"Public acquisition of land is a powerful tool in controlling the development of new areas. Control of new areas is simpler and cheaper than re-planning old ones. Raw land is cheaper than improved land, however shabby the improvements, and in new areas there is usually clearer title, no expensive demolition, and the acquisition process itself, because the land is in larger parcels, can be carried on with a smaller number of owners."

Discounting the anticipated objections to American cities "going into the real estate business" and against city competition, the Land Committee does not feel that these objections are valid, that the government "will not be in the real estate business in the sense of competing actively with private realtors, but rather in its traditional business of acquiring land for public purposes and disposing of public land no longer needed. The city's principal activity will be in fields where private enterprise does not or cannot operate."

The report, which is an attempt to assemble the experience of urban land experts, was prepared by Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City and Stephen Helburn, of the staff of the National Resources Planning Board.

They Seek to Do Their Bit

Wide World

Prominent Young Americans Learning to Fly

These youths from some of the Nation's best known families are studying at the Ryan School of Aeronautics in San Diego, Calif., to prepare themselves for service in the United States air forces. In the rear, left to right: Whitelaw Reid, whose parents publish the New York Herald Tribune; Reid Woodward, Henry E. Huntington, II, grandson of the pioneer railroad builder, and Alex Hyde. In the cockpit is John B. Knox. Mr. Hyde is a flight instructor at the Ryan school.

Extension Group Head Progressive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Russell H. Grumman, Director of the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina, who was elected President of the National University Extension Association at its twenty-sixth annual convention held in Oklahoma City, is a native of New York State, who took his undergraduate work at Springfield College and did graduate work at Columbia.

Under his direction, extension activities undertaken by the University of North Carolina have been marked by steady expansion along all lines. These activities embrace correspondence courses, extension classes, library service, community drama institutes and short courses, post graduate, public forum, and radio programs.

Georgia Sorority House Must Stand Taxation

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15 (AP)—The Chi Omega Sorority House at the University of Georgia is not exempt from taxation, the Georgia Supreme Court has ruled, because the record contains "not the slightest suggestion that this is a house for the underprivileged."

The Sorority claimed its purpose was charitable in that it was devoted "to the improvement of the characters and scholastic standings of girls attending college."

Justices unanimously decided that "its sheltering arms are not alone for those who are poor in this world's goods."

21 New Bombers Fly Pacific For Use of Army in Hawaii

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Hawaiian Command of the U. S. Army Air Force was strengthened today by 21 of the latest type of four-motored bombers, and it was announced that further reinforcements would follow later.

The big bombers reached the Pacific outpost yesterday after a secret mass flight from California which took them over some 2,400 miles of open water. Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, Commander of the Army's General Headquarters Air Force, was in the leading plane.

The bombers described by the Army as the latest B-17 D. model, were equipped with protective armor, leak-proof fuel tanks and the greatly increased fire-power found necessary in the European war. Their maximum speed was said to be in excess of 200 miles an hour and their operating range "in excess of 1,000 miles at sea."

Officials said the flight was the largest on record for heavy bombers, though smaller number of the same type craft have flown repeatedly to South America on good will missions.

The group cleared Hamilton Field, near San Francisco, at 9:29 E. S. T. last night. The last reached Hawaii 13 hours and 59 minutes later. Col. Eugene L. Eubank was the Group Commander.

Because the bombers are not equipped to light on the sea in case of tmergency, the Law provided destroyers at three stations along the route.

The heavy bombers normally carry crews of seven or eight, so upwards of 150 men were involved in the transfer.

The War Department has been reticent in recent months about plane and troop movements to offshort outposts, but today, presumably with an eye to the effect abroad, it was quick to proclaim success of the flight and to stress that Hawaii's air defenses were being strengthened substantially.

"Prior to their arrival," it was added, "the most modern type of medium bomber with an operating range of approximately 800 miles at sea had been a part of the Hawaiian Command. More or these medium bombers also are to be delivered in the near future."

In less than three months, it was learned, several squadrons of new type fighter planes as well as the bombers, have been transferred to the islans to safeguard the Navy's principal offshore operating base.

The range of the latest arrivals enables them to operate, if deemed advisable, to Midway, Wake, and other islands in the string of bases being built by the Navy, or to cross the Pacific via the island stepping stones used by the commercial clipper flying boats.

Airplane 'Spotter' Service on Coasts Open to Men and Women Volunteers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—If you live on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts and want to be an airplane "spotter" for the Government, sign up before June 15.

Other areas of an Nation-wide aircraft warning service will be organized shortly after that date, Frank Bane, Director of State, and Local Co-operation in the Office for Emergency Management, announced today.

In its original call for civilian volunteers for aircraft observation duties made on April 25, the War Department described the posts as one of the few military jobs for which women were qualified.

While men will be used for outside duty at observation posts, both men and women will be eligible for inside service at filter and information centers.

Persons who have had experience as telephone, teletype, or tabulating machine operators, stenographers, typists, chauffeurs, and clerks are particularly adapted to perform the work in these centers, Mr. Bane said.

persons interested in such work are requested to get in touch with their state or local defense councils, which are being instructed to develop at once State-wide programs of registration of volunteers.

U. S. Boys' Club Week Opens Next Monday

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—About 400,000 boys throughout the United States will participate in Boys' Club Week ceremonies beginning next Monday—with the Horatio Alger formula as a spiritual banner.

Although honoring theories that took them off the streets and gave them helpful pastimes in good atmosphere, the boys will salute their own Alger-ism heroes—men such as Eddie Cantor, the late George Gershwin, Pitcher Bucky Walters and others who rose to fame from shabby springboards.

"Horatio Alger, Jr., was such a youth," said David W. Armstrong Acting Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, recalling the story of the man from whose pen flowed stories of poor but honest boys who attained greatness.

"Alger, himself, faced the world in his youth with two strikes. He came to New York with a Harvard education, knowledge of several tongues and a clergyman's license."

It was just after the Civil War. Alger was jobless—had only the clothes on his back and ambition.

He went to live at the Brace Memorial Home—a boys' institution in Lower Manhattan. There he studied the habits of street gamins and longshoremen and before long knew he had a message for the world, a formula for success:

Hard work, straight roads, cleanliness, wholesome thinking, honesty, charity, fair play. . . .

"Alger followed his formula in living and writing," said Mr. Armstrong, "and it is just what we give our boys today."

Members are taught arts, skilled crafts and professions, as well as better designs for living—to forget "roots that bloom to evil."

British Columbia To Reopen Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The British Columbia Government has announced plans for assisting financially the operators of small mines potentially productive of gold and other metals required in Canada's war program.

In many sections of the Province there are promising mining properties and idle mines controlled by small operators who are unable to bring them into production because of lack of the comparatively small amount of capital required for essential equipment or additional development work.

The Provincial Government, under plans now being worked out by William Asselstine, Provincial Minister of Mines, and his experts, intends to take control of properties possessing sufficient ore in sight to pay for costs of extraction. The Government will work the property until such time as the private operators are able to go ahead on a major scale.

W. U. Singing Telegrams By Girls in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15 (AP) — Singing telegrams began coming in contralto here today.

Western Union hired seven attractive girls to replace boys taken by the draft or gobbled up by defense industries. The company expects to add more later.

The messengerettes wear ordinary street clothes, and are handling routine delivery messages and singing telegrams, but are not sent farther than downtown office buildings. Boy messengers continue to do outside errands entailing bicycle riding.

Less Handwork Is Advocated To Speed Warplane Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—To outstrip the Germans in production of warplanes the United States must progress beyond the hand-manufacture stage in its aircraft factories. Maj. Lloyd T. Jones of the Army Air Corps at the San Francisco Presidio, declared here.

Much of the work on warplanes today is done by a hand system of manufacture, he said, adding that as long as this situation continues serious doubts must be raised as to the Nation's ability to surpass an enemy's warplane output.

A former Professor of Engineering at the University of California, Major Jones addressed the Commonwealth Club with the attitude of a professional engineer, explaining that he could not speak officially for the Army Air Corps or for any Air Corps officer.

Taking the problem of preparing an aluminum sheet for a warplane wing as an example, Major Jones said that 250 holes must be drilled in it with a drill press one hole at a time. While it is possible, he said, to stack 10 aluminum sheets together and drill the holes one at a time through 10 sheets, yet, he said, this is still hand-stage production.

What is needed, according to the Engineer-Army Officer is a 250-spindle drill which can drill 250 holes in a great number of sheets with one operation lasting about 10 seconds.

Cost of $50,000

Such a tool might cost $50,000 and would require many months of work and research by tool designers, Major Jones said. Once the tool was designed the basic plan of the warplane for which it was made could not be changed, he added.

This explanation apparently highlights the problem in the mass production of warplanes which the Nation faces. With the whole field of aerodynamics in a state of incessant change and with the necessity of constantly improving warplane models to achieve greater speed and cruising range, the Army Air Officer showed how development of big production tools was extremely difficult. They might be outmoded before they were completed. He cited how big automobile factories closed operations a part of each year for erection of new production tools on which engineers had been working for many months.

Despite this problem, however, Major Jones' address gave the impression that the Nation must develop big production tools for the warplane industry and absorb as risks of a war program the sudden outmoding of the tools.

Since the hand-drill method "is available and used by every potential enemy," Major Jones declared, "there is serious doubt that we can outstrip an enemy until we progress beyond that stage which he, too, is able to use."

Engine Development

Major Jones did not have criticism for the Nation's production of warplane engines. "In engine development," he said, "the United States is not lagging behind other powers. . . . Our engine designers and manufacturers are working continuously to increase the horsepower available by a single engine." He explained that the automobile industry had contributed immensely to the knowledge of engine manufacture and that engines were not changing so rapidly in design nor increasing so rapidly in performance as the airplane itself.

Nor did the Major criticize the pilot training program. "The training of pilots is apparently proceeding with some degree of satisfaction," he said. It is the lesser of the difficulties. One pilot, whose training is completed, and who may thereafter work as instructor, may aid in the training of the remaining ones. We have yet to produce an airplane which in any way whatever aided in the production of the others to follow."

Fortunately the Nation has "thousands" of highly trained men at work designing more efficient methods of airplane manufacture as well as more efficient airplanes, Major Jones said, but he pointed out that it required nearly seven years to "produce a really satisfactory method of folding up the wheels of an airplane after it had left the ground."

One of the current problems in warplane manufacture, Major Jones said, is to develop a method to reduce the "area of the wings" after the craft has left the ground. "We are also on the lookout for a good spark plug which will not get too hot," he added, somewhat humorously.

Part of the Nation's slowness to get into production of warplanes, the Air Officer explained, was that only three per cent of all the production tools in the country at the outset of the war defense program could be used in warplane manufacture.

Aguinaldo Wants Manila 'Open City'

MANILA, May 15 (AP)—General Emilio Aguinaldo, one-time insurrection leader, was quoted by the Manila Bulletin today as recommending in an interview that Manila be designated an open city immediately upon the outbreak of any hostilities involving the Philippines.

Military units should be withdrawn to coastal areas, Aguinaldo added, to prevent the bombing of Manila and destruction of historic landmarks.

Aguinaldo expressed full support of defense activities, adding: "All veterans of the revolution are with me . . . and we are ready to fight again, this time with our American friends and benefactors."

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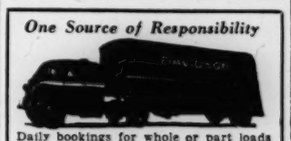
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For Young People

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Fifteen

After a long minute it was Aunt Sarah who spoke first. Yes, everything is all right now except—except about you, Johnny. I have wondered and wondered. How do you get on here, how do you manage—about income? Would you—would you let me help you?"

He shook his head. "No. It is the some way with me that it was with Lydia. We couldn't take money from you, though I know in just what spirit you have offered it, Sarah. I'm going to paint my picture and if it's a good one, I will sell it. It's going to be a good one, it will have to be. And then I'll paint others, and then at last I will get to be what I was meant to be. It is all as simple as that—except for the first picture."

He spoke almost as though it were to himself and not the others and repeated. "It will have to be good. I will have to succeed with it."

A sudden thought shot through Sylvia. Suppose—suppose John Highbury did not paint his great picture, suppose he lost heart and did not finish it. She had begun to be vaguely sure that he had very little money, she and Larry had talked about it. Everything about the house, about Mrs. Burnham's spare, careful housekeeping told them that Johnny Highbury was very poor. Was he so poor that he could not go on trying to paint? At least, he seemed to feel that he could hold out until the picture was done. Could he, she wondered, go to live with Aunt Sarah? She knew in an instant that could never be. He would have to carry on his work in that old, shabby, friendly house, or not at all. Oh, it must be that he would succeed.

A Happy Family

Mrs. Burnham was at the door. She spoke in her gentle way that was so different from Mrs. Hoskins! "I've had blankets out and sheets airing by the kitchen fire and now I have all the beds made up. There is your own old room for you, Miss Sarah, and Sylvia can have the room that was her mother's. I'm all ready for you and it's time everyone went up to bed."

It seemed such a natural, such a happy thing that they should all be there together, that they should be trooping up the stairs, each with a candle in his hand and the long shadows going up the wall beside them. One almost forgot the wind still roaring outside, there was such peace and quiet in all the hearts within.

When Sylvia awoke the storm was over. She could look out of the window as she sat up in bed, and she stared out at a world that she hardly recognized. Trees were strewed everywhere, like a game of jackstraws, the lawn before the house was carpeted with broken branches, with shingles off the roof and bark from the splintered trees. The wind was quiet at last, but the roaring of the brook which had turned into the big one, was loud in her ears. She got up and dressed quickly. She seemed to be the first person awake after that night of excitement, for the house was perfectly still as she came down stairs. And then the knocking began upon the door. It was so loud and insistent that she, for a moment, hesitated to turn the lock. But Larry had got up too, and came running down the stairs not many minutes behind her. "Someone must be in trouble," he said, drew the bolt and threw the door open. The man was Matthews.

"Is the mistress here? Is she safe?" he asked They nodded and he came in. His clothes had been wet and dried again, the sleeve of his coat was split and his trousers splashed all over with mud. Then at last they got his story from him.

He had lost his car, for one thing. The storm came on him ten miles beyond Bethesda; a bridge had collapsed as he tried to cross it to the next village, and he and the car had been swept into the stream. He managed to struggle to shore and found refuge in a farmhouse near by. The people there had kept him until the worst of the storm was over. But by midnight he could stand the waiting no longer and set out for home, walking. He had arrived in the gray of the early morning, found Mildred and the other maid but sensibly was assured by Mrs. Hoskins that certainly Miss Sarah must be safe at the old house on the hill. She was sure that was where Miss Sarah would go. But Matthews was not to be so easily satisfied. Surly, obstinate, disobliging he was, but he was faithful. They could see that he was truly devoted to Sarah Thurston.

"I couldn't rest until I found you," he told her.

"Is the house much damaged?" Aunt Sarah asked. "And I suppose the garden is ruined."

Change of Heart

Matthews, once satisfied that his mistress was safe, turned quickly into his old self. "It was ruined already," he told her, "that night you and the children picked all the flowers." It sounded good to hear his old dour tone again. But they had seen his grey, serious face while he was still uncertain about their aunt's safety and even perhaps about theirs. The two children could never think just the same of him as they had before. Mrs. Burnham bore him away to the kitchen, and John Highbury smiled across at Aunt Sarah.

"He has shown a strain of human weakness, after all," he chuckled. "I think you never need let him get the upper hand of you again, Sarah. I thought you were going to have to discharge him, but I believe he is going to treat you differently from this time onward. Of course he had to have the last word about the garden, but I really believe that is his last word." It was time now for them all to go home.

It may have been because Miss Sarah Thurston now had John Highbury to back her and to advise her, that from that time onward Matthews did really give up trying to carry things with such a high hand. He was the essence of respect to John, as was Mrs. Hoskins, who could see very plainly what was the wisest course to take and who became openly and genuinely devoted to Johnny. It made the house suddenly so much more cheerful to have his presence there, coming in late in the afternoon, staying to dinner, whisking the children and even Aunt Sarah off to a movie with them in the evening. Once it would have seemed completely impossible; when it really happened it was the most natural thing in the world.

It was just the same with the bright, steady autumn weather. While the storm was going on it was impossible to believe that sunshine, quiet breezes, clear frosty mornings would ever come back. But here they were, a golden autumn, with roads cleared, bridges rebuilt, fallen trees gathered and sawed into lumber. There need be no trees cut for twenty years, after the vast harvest of the hurricane.

The whole look of the hillside was changed, it was perhaps just as beautiful, with more open ground and wider views away to the far distance. John was making a whole series of sketches, in preparation for beginning his new picture.

They did not, after all, see him so very often, for he was working hard and everyone understood that it was the work which was closest to his heart. Aunt Sarah did persuade him to go with her to an art exhibition in the nearest city, under pretense of her needing him to drive the car for her, since Matthews did not care for art exhibitions and would be impatient to get home again. They got back very late in the evening, bringing a third person with them. Sylvia and Larry thought that they recognized the voice of the man who came up the steps beside Johnny, and they were right. It was Mr. Waltham.

He stayed that night and through part of the next day, and he went up the hill with John to have a new conference over the picture. He came back with his face beaming.

"The boy has done well to begin all over again. This time it is a real—a great picture. You will see."

"Could you give him any more advice about it?" Aunt Sarah asked.

"A little, a very little. But it is almost too far along for anyone to tell him much now. There is no use in making criticisms of a picture that is nearly finished. That only serves to discourage the painter, for it is too late to make any changes. You must all see that he does not lose heart before it is done."

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story So Far

The cherished hope of Sylvia and Larry, that Aunt Sarah would "make up" with John Highbury, her nephew and artist neighbor, was realized when she made her way to his house through the tumult of the New England hurricane of September, 1938, to ask for help. She had sent Sylvia and Larry on an errand just before the hurricane broke, and was much relieved to find them at John Highbury's house. They were making a long visit at Aunt Sarah's New Hampshire home and had been distressed to find that family differences kept her and John apart. They became his fast friends, and he confided to them his desire to save their aunt from the tyranny of her money and her servants.

Courtesy of the Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio

Sheep on the Dunes, a Painting by Anton Mauve

Watch for Our 'Quotable Quiz'

Have you ever wondered what a crocodile uses his tail for, or why an elephant rolls up his trunk before he goes to sleep? Are you one of the up-to-date young people who like to have a supply of odd questions ready at all times—to start the ball rolling at a party or enliven family conversation on an evening at home? If so, the "Quotable Quiz" is especially for you.

Watch for it on the page For Young People next Thursday—and every succeeding Thursday for 10 weeks. The questions will range through many fields—many will be informational, others will measure your own tendencies and manners, such as, If you had to choose between having a haircut and going to a movie, which would you do? or, If you suddenly found yourself in Cleveland, Ohio, with one dollar in your pocket, how would you get home? Be sure to test yourself with them and try them on your family and friends.

Friendly Letters

Our Mail Bag

Here is a paragraph from a letter that has come from Sydney, Australia, for Alice W., of Cleveland, Ohio:

"I've just been looking at my atlas to see where you live, but, although I couldn't find Cleveland, I found Ohio so I have a fair idea of about where you are. As you may see from my address, I live in a suburb of Sydney, which is the capital of the State of New South Wales, and it is the largest city of Australia, having a population of 1,250,000. . . . I'm very keen on tennis and swimming and it's just warm enough for swimming now as it is nearly summer."

Christophe K. (19), of New York City, says that she has been reading with interest the invitations of other readers to correspondents and would like to exchange letters with girls through the Mail Bag.

"I go to college in New York," her letter says. "I am interested in painting, music and, above all, books, for I hope one day to write myself. I should very much like to correspond with girls in England, since my father lived there for some time before he came to America."

"Of all the articles in The Christian Science Monitor, the one I enjoy most is the Mail Bag," writes Lenore Marie B. (12), of Chicago, Illinois. "I have always read it and found it most interesting. I am in the eighth grade. I should like to correspond with a girl about my age anywhere in the United States, but particularly the West.

"I am interested in music, swimming, horseback riding and almost any outdoor sport."

Martha C. (11), of Franklin, Michigan, would like to exchange letters with other girls. "I like to read music and have been studying piano for three years," she says. "I have a canary and he sings when I practise. I am in the sixth grade."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Enlargement Printing

Photography Primer—20

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

Printing by enlargement will help you to improve your pictures, not only by increasing their size but also by selecting the parts of the negative that you want to emphasize. In printing by enlargement, you may print only a part of the negative. This makes it possible for you to leave out areas of the negative that are uninteresting but which you could not avoid including when you took the picture. This introduces into your picture-taking a decided advantage that you do not have in contact printing.

To make prints by enlargement, you need an enlarging camera. At the start, this need not be an expensive one. A good second-hand enlarger will do. The materials you need in this work are the same as for contact printing.

The enlarger is a box containing a light bulb, a lens for focusing the negative and a place between the lens and the bulb where you put the negative to be enlarged. The enlarger is mounted on a post which is attached to a baseboard. On the baseboard is a horizontal easel which supports the paper. Masking bands, attached to the easel, hold the paper in place and make a white border on the finished print.

To use the enlarger, insert the negative, place a plain sheet of white paper on the easel, turn on the light in the bulb, and move the box up and down the upright post until the image projected on the white paper is the size you want. When you have chosen the size you prefer, focus the image by turning the knob or lever that controls the lens until the picture on the white paper is sharp.

Now turn off the enlarger light, remove the plain paper and put in its place on the easel a sheet of enlarging paper of the desired size. This enlarging paper is different from the paper you used for contact printing.

With the photographic paper in place, turn on the enlarger light for the required number of seconds, then turn it off. The exposed paper is now ready to be developed in the same manner as your contact prints.

"How do we decide the proper exposure time?" inquires a young photographer who is now getting his first experience in enlargement printing. This is an important point, and we shall explain it in detail.

First cut a small test strip of the paper you are going to use and place it over the important part of the image on the easel. With a piece of cardboard, cover up all but a fifth of this test strip. Expose for, say, five seconds. Uncover another fifth of the strip, revealing two-fifths of it, and expose it for another five seconds. Continue this until all five fifths have been exposed. If you will now develop this test strip, just as you would a print, fix it, and turn on the white light; you will be able to judge, by comparing the different results, the proper exposure time. The first fifth will have received 25 seconds; the second, 20 seconds; the third, 15 seconds; etc.

Having determined the proper exposure time, insert the full sheet of paper in the easel and give it the required exposure.

(This is the last article in the Photography Primer, which has been appearing on the Page For Young People on the first and third Thursdays for the past 10 months.)

Dartmoor Ponies Enjoy Freedom

Bicycle Tour Through Southern England—9

By Clarissa Lorenz

We had heard much of the wild ponies of Dartmoor and had seen them galloping, cavorting and grazing on the moor. They usually travelled in herds, although now and again there was an isolationist. Standing in the middle of the road one herd tossed their raven-black manes, threw back their graceful little heads and laughed at the charabancs which they had obstructed and brought to a halt. After leaving Two Bridges, we had noticed a sign on the hotel door in Princeton, a few miles away. "Dogs must be on the lead," it said. A wild pony sauntering along the pavement glanced at it but seemed unimpressed.

At the hotel, we were told that these ponies could be bought for a bob each at the biannual roundups in September. The drives are a custom over half a century old. All the ponies are brought down from the hilltops and slopes, selected and sorted, the undesirables cast out, while the others, excepting those picked for market or exchanged for ponies of another breed, are sent back to freedom. They aren't at all eager to leave their "exalted places" and give their riders a strenuous and exhilarating time of it.

On Their Native Heath

Emily had long speculated over the origin of the Dartmoor pony and, before leaving London, had methodically read up on the subject. By permission of historians, these ponies we saw larking over the lonely landscape could consider Dartmoor their native heath Apparently, this high plateau, like the Longmynd Range in Shropshire, was a stronghold of the pony before England began to write her history. The deep gullies cutting the slopes, widening into ravines and then into valleys, provide excellent crags for them to climb. In places, the heather is waist-high or better, girth-deep. We could, therefore, understand how the wild mountain pony came by his agility and hardiness, and how persistent the qualities bred into him by centuries of such environment.

A letter I received shortly before leaving London seemed to refute both the wildness and puniness of Dartmoor ponies. A Cornish friend, who lived in Mousehole, Penzance, described a ride she had taken.

"Joe Shears said he could ride horses, which I couldn't but wanted to," she wrote. "He undertook to provide the horses, but they turned out to be Dartmoor ponies. However, he said they were very fresh, and I being no judge of horseflesh thought the main thing was to have them fresh. The size was a disappointment, but then we were neither of us very tall. He explained that it was important to prevent the ponies from moving at any lively pace, as it would destroy my style. It annoyed me, as I wanted to get to Penzance. However, his wishes had already been made known to the fat, furry things beneath us, and, we walked solemnly up Lamorna Lane. This happened nearly all the way and I began to understand how horses go to sleep standing up.

A Mild Celebration

"We got to Penzance, though my style was almost destroyed once, for the pony had a dream or something, and trotted about five paces. I must have woken up too, for I thought it had run away; but anyone would, Joe made such a hullabaloo! We stabled the ponies, and Joe swelled with pride when an ostler remarked that he could see it wasn't the first time I'd ridden a horse. As I had only been allowed to sit one so far, I felt the compliment was undeserved. To celebrate the success of half our journey, we drank milk and ate buns. Anything more frivolous I felt would be out of place.

"Unfortunately, Penzance thought the circus had come to town, for we never considered our habits. And our attire was not equestrian. Joe had on faded blue jeans and I my usual artist's smock, splashed with paint. My hair was upright from the wind, and his nose horizontal from watching the pony's pace. Anyway, we thought it time to leave, and so remounted. We maintained the same dignity of pace for a long way, but even fat old ponies, when nearing home, are apt to canter. They did. I got back all right, but Joe was not seen for hours. Nor can I ever tell what happened to him in that time. Report had it that he returned breathless without his pony."

(To be continued next Thursday)

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Joe Cronin Threat in Batting Race—Local Professional Wins Big Eight Event

Red Sox Manager Makes Great Start This Spring

By Ed Rumill
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having hit safely in eight of his last nine games and elevated his average to a fine .408, Joe Cronin today loomed as a threat to the American League batting championship held by Joe Di Maggio. Although the Red Sox manager would trade a dozen hitting crowns for a chance to play in one World Series, he nevertheless will remain a contender in the individual race so long as he hits as he did against the Yankees and White Sox.

Cronin climaxed his latest streak at the plate by breaking up the White Sox series final with a home run with the bases loaded, giving the Red Sox a 10-7 triumph and boosting them back into second place in the American League race. It was Joe's fourth four-bagger of the spring and brought his runs-batted-in total to 24, one behind Bobby Doerr.

1940 Decline

A few months ago most of the Boston critics were suggesting in print that Cronin hang up his glove and lead the Red Sox from the dugout. Joe's defensive play at shortstop had declined in 1940 and his batting average had dropped under the .300 level for the first time in four years. It was with critical eyes that the boys in the press box and most of the fans watched the skipper hustle through early spring games.

However, from the opening day of spring training, Owner Tom Yawkey maintained that Cronin deserved a chance to try again, and the field general of Fenway Park certainly has upheld his chief's confidence. Only once—on opening day—has Joe been as low as .333 in batting. Most of the time he has been just under or over .400. He has appeared in 20 games and gone hitless in only three of them. Despite a throwing arm that has given him trouble, he has carried on an inspiring game at short. In the first 17 contests he made only one error. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week he had three misplays in a row, but they were not costly.

Last Active Pilot

Now that Jimmy Dykes has permanently retired to the top step of the dugout, where he daily directs his Windy City athletes. Cronin is the last playing manager in the American League. How much longer he can keep going is problematical. But judging by his work since the Red Sox returned from their recent western invasion, Joe is still in his prime.

Dykes made a discovery yesterday before he picked up his bag and headed for New York. He found out that the Red Sox can make double plays. They picked up four in the final, with Doerr starting two, Dick Newsome one and Stan Spence the other. Dykes also learned the locals can run the bases. Jim Tabor and Doerr each stole second.

The Red Sox have fallen into their old habit of creating big innings. Twice in a week they have tallied seven runs in a single frame. They did it against the Yankees on Sunday and against the White Sox yesterday. With New York it was the second inning; with Chicago the seventh. Each time home runs played a leading role. You can check this Boston attack for a while, but give the Cronins an inch and they take a mile.

Newsome's Second

The White Sox hit Emerson Dickman, Dick Newsome and Oscar Judd yesterday, driving the first named out of the box with nine hits and five runs in five innings. But the former Washington and Lee star was rusty from lack of work. He had not pitched since April 24, when he went 5⅓ innings at New York. For Newsome, it was his second victory. He has beaten the Athletics and lost to the Indians.

The Indians, incidentally, were at Fenway Park this afternoon for the start of a three-game series with the Red Sox. The spring has been good to Roger Peckinpaugh. He was 3½ games up on the second-place locals when he reached the Hub early today, fresh from sweeping a two-game series in Yankee Stadium. "Peck" took two straight from Cronin at Cleveland earlier in the month. With Bob Feller setting the pace, the Indians are getting the best pitching in the circuit and they are hitting. But the Red Sox announce themselves as ready for the invasion.

Group at State Women's Tennis Matches

By a Staff Photographer
Left to right: Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Mrs. Howard Sprague, Mrs. George W. Wightman, Mrs. E. B. Dunphy, Mrs. William F. Howe, Ann Motley, Mrs. Phelps Holloway, Mrs. Joseph Walker.

McSpaden Wins at Brookline With New Set of Golf Clubs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Give Harold McSpaden a brand new set of clubs and a course with which he is not too familiar, and the chances are that he will be pretty close to the top in a golf tournament.

At least such seemed to be his formula yesterday as the tall Winchester professional showed his heels to seven of the best golfers in the business at the M. G. A.'s Big Eight tournament at The Country Club yesterday.

"Yes," he said after he had finished his 36 holes and was relaxing in the locker room, "I have only had my driver about two weeks and my new putter even less time than that. In fact every club in my bag is new and I used them for the first time last Monday.

Third Time

"As far as this course is concerned, this is the third time I have played it. Once about four years ago I went around in 69, and then Tuesday in a practice round I had 18 straight pars. I didn't know the course too well today, but I certainly liked it to play on."

Considering the fact that Jug's driver was not only a new club but also a new type, he did exceedingly well with it. He did not miss many fairways, and the added distance he got with it was a great help.

"I designed that club myself," he explained, "and although I get good results with it, I doubt if many golfers could use it. You see, I have very long arms, much longer than my less-than-six-foot height would indicate. Therefore I got myself a straight-faced driver with a flat lie. With it I have to hit the ball right on the nose. If I miss, of course I hook, but if I make connections right—boom."

Putter Important

Although Harold's new driver deserves mention, his putter was by far the most important club in his bag. That blade—which weighs 21 ounces—proved the margin by which he spread-eagled the field, scoring his 138 to Ben Hogan's 141 and Byron Nelson's 143. Jug had the touch on the greens where the others did not.

McSpaden evidently felt that the story of this first annual Big Eight event would be written on the greens and he was most particular near the holes. For instance, he was overheard to remark to his caddie as he left the first green on his second round, "These greens are much faster this afternoon; we will have to be careful." And he was. Jug took 30 putts in the morning, a total he cut to 29 in the afternoon, despite the fact that the only time he three-putted was after lunch when the grain of the grass at the ninth curled his ball right away from the cup.

Liked Greens

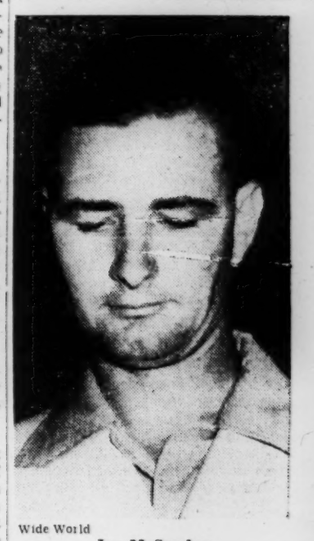
"I sure liked those greens," he said, "especially when that 20-footer dropped at the first hole in the morning, and when that 35-footer went in at the 16th in the afternoon. Better than that, I sure liked my putter."

In winning his $500 first-place prize money, McSpaden was never behind. His birdie at the very first hole sent him away to a flying start, and he maintained his lead until the second hole of the afternoon when serious-faced Ben Hogan pulled even with a birdie. With that Jug began to go to town and birdied the fourth, sixth, and eighth holes to take a lead he never relinquished.

Too Many Putts

McSpaden's success on the greens was not shared by Hogan by any means. If the Hershey, Pa., pro had had even a little of Jug's touch, the story might have been different. As it was, where the Winchester golfer had a total of 59 putts, Hogan had 69, and accordingly where Jug liked the greens, Ben did not. "I couldn't figure them," he said later. "The grain always went the way I didn't figure it."

Hogan's 141 brought him $300, while Nelson's 143 earned him $180. Lawson Little, Craig Wood, and Jimmy Demaret, all of whom tied at 145, received $116.60 each. Sam Snead, who pleased the gallery of approximately 5,000 with his woods and irons, disappointed with his putting and took seventh money of $90 for his 146. Jimmy Thomson rounded out the list of money winners with $80 for his 152, plus $50 for his winning drive of 274 yards against the wind in the special contest. In the driving, Thomson was followed by Hogan and McSpaden with 256 yards, Snead with 252, Nelson with 251, Little with 239, Demaret with 238, and Wood with 235.



Wide World
Jug McSpaden

33 Birdies

Altogether the pros made 33 birdies over the Old Course, with McSpaden and Hogan contributing the only sub par rounds. Jug had a 70 and a 68, while Hogan had a 70 in the afternoon. Par is 71. McSpaden produced the most birdies, seven to Demaret's five. Every hole except the fifth and 17th were made in sub-par figures by some one of the contestants, leading to a best ball of 55 for the day. Nelson made the only double bogey of the day—a six on the par-four fifth, when his drive flew into the woods and his full brassie try for the green stayed there. Byron had to play a safety shot to the fairway, reaching the green in four and taking two putts.

The professionals will play in only one more tournament before the national open in Texas next month This will be the Goodall round-robin affair at Fresh Meadow Country Club, Long Island, starting one week from today. Ben Hogan will be the defending champion, and McSpaden announced he would play in it for the first time this spring. "Oh-Oh," said Benny last night as he left for Hershey, "do I have to face that guy again?" Yes, Benny, you do.

Feller Arrives by Plane

Briefs . . . Only Cecil Travis of the Senators was ahead of Joe Cronin this morning in the American League batting race . . . The Travis margin was three points . . . At .380, Dom Di Maggio was third among A. L. regulars . . . With 25 runs batted in, Bobby Doerr was only three behind the leader, Charley Keller of New York . . . Bob Feller arrived in Boston via an 11:53 plane this morning . . . The rest of the Indians came over from New York by train . . . Jimmy Foxx went hitless yesterday, according to the official scorer, but his harsh grounder to the right of Appling in the big seventh inning was well met.

* * *

Ted Williams, by going hitless for a day, dropped from .373 to .336 . . . He had previously connected in six straight games . . . Now that Dickman has a two-base hit, his friends will probably have to call him mister . . . The Braves left Chicago without Hank Leiber . . . It may be just as well, if the Cubs insisted on getting Max West in the deal . . . Maxie is on the way up and Hank on the way down, if anything . . . At the Myles Standish Hotel last night, Lefty Grove showed about 1,100 feet of his moving pictures to a few Red Sox players, their wives and friends . . . Some 900 feet of the film was confined to Lefty's 1937 trip into the wilds of northern Wyoming with Tom Yawkey, Jimmy Foxx and Pinky Higgins.

* * *

Washington has taken four in a row from the Tigers, who miss Greenberg's big bat. . . . The Dodgers have captured five out of six from the Reds. . . . Gerald Walker has added right-handed batting punch to the Indians. . . Boudreau and Mack are even better as a double play combination than they were a year ago. . . . A season smarter. . . . Boudreau has been winning games with home runs. . . . Bobby Doerr makes at least one back-hand pick-up daily. . . . He did it yesterday off Taft Wright. . . . The Braves today opened a three-game series at St Louis. . . . Earl Johnson and Bill Fleming room together when the Red Sox are in the Hub. . . . Bob Feller will probably pitch here Saturday, the series final.

Baseball Games

Today

By the Associated Press

American League

Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Tomorrow

American League

St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.

National League

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled.)

Double-Headers

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The National League announces the following dates for playing off postponed and tie games and other schedule changes:

(All games double-headers unless otherwise designated):

At Boston— June 1, Pittsburgh; 8, Chicago; July 2, New York; 13, Cincinnati.
At Brooklyn—July 20, Pittsburgh.
At New York—May 27, Boston, night game moved up from Sept. 3; June 1, Cincinnati; 6, Pittsburgh; 11, Chicago.
At Philadelphia—June 6, Cincinnati; Sept. 21, Brooklyn.
At Pittsburgh—Aug. 17, St. Louis.
At Chicago—May 24, Cincinnati; June 29, Pittsburgh.
At St. Louis—Sept. 21, Chicago.
(None at Cincinnati.)

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 p. m., Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
Fenway Park Ken. 0332

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Travis, Washington, .411; Cronin, Boston, 408.
Runs—Di Maggio, Boston, 25; Di Maggio, New York, 24.
Runs batted in—Keller, New York, 28; York, Detroit, 27.
Hits—Travis and Cramer, Washington, 39.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Di Maggio, Boston, and Case, Washington, 10.
Triples—Travis, Washington, and Walker, Cleveland, 4.
Home runs—Johnson, Philadelphia, 7; Gordon, New York, and York, Detroit, 6.
Stolen bases—Di Maggio, Boston, 6; Case, Washington, 4.
Pitching—Harder, Cleveland, 4-0; Johnson, Boston, 3-0.

National League

Batting—Jurges, New York, and Vaughan, Pittsburgh, .395.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, and Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 22.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 23; Ott, New York, Medwick and Camilli, Brooklyn, 22.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 38; Lavagetto and Medwick, Brooklyn, 36.
Doubles—Mize, St. Louis, and Danning, New York, 10.
Triples—Moore, Boston, 4; Herman, Brooklyn, Vaughan and Elliot, Pittsburgh, 3.
Home runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, and Ott, New York, 7.
Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 6; Werber, Cincinnati, 4.
Pitching—Casey, Brooklyn, 5-0; Warneke, St. Louis, 4-0.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Mel Harder, Indians — Earned fourth victory without defeat by holding Yankees to six hits.

Joe Cronin, Red Sox — Hit homer with bases loaded to clinch win over White Sox.

Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers—Held Reds to eight hits in capturing seventh straight victory.

John Lucadello, Browns — Hit double and two singles to drive in three runs for victory over Athletics.

Bob Klinger, Pirates—Hit timely double and delivered good relief chore on mound to beat Phillies.

George Case and Jim Bloodworth, Senators — Each made three hits to help whip Tigers.

Pros Won't Feel Draft

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—Dutch Clark, coach of the Cleveland Rams, believes the draft won't put any crimp in professional football. "There are a thousand prospects turned down annually," he says.

Waban Athlete Features Polo Team of P. M. C.

Bill Callahan, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Callahan of Waban, Mass., star of the Pennsylvania Military College horse shows, with his famed jumper "Bantry-Bay," during the winter months commanded further attention in the sports program at the college this spring with an amazing performance in his first outdoor polo game.

Callahan entered the game with the West Shore Polo Club of Harrisburg last Saturday and tallied two spectacular goals to break a 2-2 tie. He added one more goal before leaving the game in the next chukker and despite the fact that he played less than two of the six chukkers shared scoring laurels with Capt. Bud Maloney and Del Carroll.

The performance of the clever riding Callahan gave Coach Lt. Carl A. Schaubel confidence for this week's tilt with Yale University on the Cadet field near Chester, Pa. The Boston freshman may start the game against the Elis and will at least appear in the line-up before the engagement is far along.

Revised Schedule Of Sunday Soccer

Because the final of the National Amateur Cup has been postponed another week, the following is the revised schedule for next Sunday:

Scandinavians vs. Swedish Americans at S. A. C. Field, Shrewsbury.
Gremio Lusitano vs. Boston Celts at Franklin Field, Ludlow.
Fall River vs. Pawtucket, Fall River Stadium, Fall River.

Sports Around the Hub

Would Encourage More Golf Fans

Since nearly 5,000 persons were sufficiently interested to view the Big Eight pro golfers at The Country Club yesterday—despite the club's being in a secluded section from those who do not have automobiles—it is a natural conclusion that if clubs were on street car, bus, or subway lines, tremendous crowds would attend golf events in these parts. The Country Club is hard to find even with an automobile, and the nearest means of transportation other than by private car is more bothersome than the average golf fan will endure.

* * *

Twenty-eight schools entered the third interscholastic dinghy championship on the Charles River Basin yesterday, and Vermont Academy, from Saxton's River, Vt., carried off top honors. Skipper Charles Street and Chandler Stein piled up 17 points to 13 each for James Will and John Desmond, two Quincy Bay sailors from North Quincy High School, and Skipper George D. O'Day and Doug Danner of Rivers Country Day. O'Day is a Marblehead yachtsman in the summer.

* * *

Boston College lost its fifth straight baseball game yesterday when it bowed to Providence 12-11. The Eagles made a total of 11 errors and blew a seven-run lead in dropping the game. The B. C. track team also had a sad day, losing to Holy Cross at Worcester 79 to 56.

* * *

Golf Briefs: Riverside's forfeit claim against George Wright was voiced yesterday by Directors of the Bay State Golf League, and the two four-ball teams will meet soon to play off for the 12 points in question . . . George Wright did not show up for its first match of the season because of rain, and the Riverside team claimed the points . . . Commonwealth Country Club has been named as the site for the interscholastic golf team championship to be played June 9-10 . . . Newton High now holds the title . . . Coach Clark Hodder's Harvard golf team defeated Amherst 6-3 yesterday at Belmont . . . The New England intercollegiate championship scheduled at Oakley this week end will be rather a hollow event, with the first teams of Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth being absent . . . These three teams will be meeting at Stamford, Conn., in a play-off for the title in the Eastern Intercollegiate League's northern division, and also for the right to meet the winner of the play-off in the southern division for the league championship.

* * *

National Hockey League magnates were in town today for their annual two-day conclave. The schedule called for the owners to meet at the Copley Plaza this morning, with the Governors meeting there tomorrow.

* * *

Emily Lincoln, through her 6—4, 8—6 defeat of Mrs. Philip Theopold at The Country Club yesterday, today met Virginia Rice Johnson in a semifinal match for the State title, while Virginia Ellis, who defeated Mrs. George Cabot of Cambridge 6—4, 5—7, 7—5, meets Katherine Winthrop of Wellesley in the other semifinal set-to. In the doubles yesterday the top-seeded team of Kay Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson advanced with a bye, while Miss Lincoln and Polly Morrill defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford and Mrs. William F. Howe, Jr., 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

New Seating For Harvard On Saturday

Sophomore Bus Curwen will replace Colt Wagner at stroke and Ted Lyman will take the 5 seat from Fred Herter when Harvard's varsity crew meets Navy and Pennsylvania Saturday afternoon at Annapolis in the annual Adams Cup race, Coach Tom Bolles announced today.

Though the Crimson boat looked fast in winning the Rowe Cup from M. I. T. and Boston University and the Compton Cup from Princeton and Tech, Bolles decided this week in trial runs that Curwen and Lyman definitely added to the speed and smoothness of the crew.

Harvard has won the Adams Cup race for the past three years and is favored to repeat, but faces a very close contest with a rapidly improving Navy eight. The Middies started the season with green hands and only one varsity holdover in the first boat, but in defeating Cornell in their last race, May 3, showed sufficient speed and poise to indicate that they may repeat the 1937 win which robbed the Crimson of a perfect season.

In their first two races, the inexperienced Middies lost by very narrow margins. On April 19, the strong Princeton crew won by one-half length, and on Arpil 26, the Columbia varsity, which has been one of the great surprises of the season, nipped Navy by only two feet. On May 4, the sailors pulled away from Cornell in decisive fashion to win handily.

Though Pennsylvania started the season with good prospects, they have not won a race in three encounters. They trailed Rutgers on April 26, lost to Columbia on May 3, though defeating Yale in the same race; and placed fourth to Princeton, Columbia, and M. I. T., in that order, in the Childs Cup regatta last Saturday. Penn has a big, rangy crew, averaging 180 pounds and 6 feet 2 inches in height.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cronin	71	17	29	4	24	.408
Di Maggio	92	25	35	0	5	.380
Williams	56	13	19	4	13	.336
Newsome	9	1	3	0	0	.333
Pytlak	56	7	17	0	6	.304
Peacock	30	3	9	0	6	.300
Tabor	86	10	25	3	15	.291
Doerr	90	16	24	4	25	.267
Foxx	79	23	21	3	19	.266
Spence	59	6	15	0	8	.254
Fox	29	3	7	0	3	.241
Finney	60	8	10	0	5	.167
Hale	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Moore	97	11	30	1	10	.309
Cooney	78	10	23	0	6	.295
Hassett	7	2	2	0	1	.286
Manno	7	1	2	0	3	.286
Waner	8	2	2	0	2	.250
Rowell	96	11	23	1	4	.240
Dahlgren	88	14	21	4	15	.239
Miller	94	14	22	2	11	.234
West	30	13	18	5	10	.225
Berres	46	3	9	0	5	.196
Masi	21	1	4	0	2	.190
Sisti	66	7	12	1	5	.182
Majeski	36	4	4	0	2	.111
Gremp	5	0	0	0	0	.000
Preibisch	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	3	0	0	0	0	.000

Yale Net Win

AMHERST, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Yale's Bob Freedman, who was top-seeded, ruled the New England Intercollegiate tennis ranks today after outsteadying John Benn of Brown yesterday for a 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2 victory in the final match played on the Amherst College courts.

The host college's Wylly Lemar and Tom Rodman gained the doubles titles by besting a Harvard tandem, Sonny Lyell and Orme Wilson, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Duke Captain

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—George Byam of Lowell, Mass., a rising senior, has been elected captain of the Duke University 1942 baseball team.

Byam, second baseman, played in 23 college games this year, getting 31 hits in 98 times at bat for an average of .316.

Fond Memories Here

By a Staff Photographer

Bridging the Gap of Time

In 1913 Francis Ouimet, right, beat Vardon and Ray to win the open championship of the United States at The Country Club in Brookline. In 1934 Lawson Little worked his way around the same course to win the United States amateur championship. At the left is Jimmy Demaret, one of the outstanding pros of the day. All had a part at the historic Clyde Street layout yesterday in the Big Eight tournament for the British War Relief Fund. Demaret and Little, now successor to the open title once worn by Ouimet, were competitors, and Francis was referee of the tourney, which marked the first time since Francis beat Vardon and Ray that professionals have played openly at The Country Club.

Detroit Tigers Buy Radcliff

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Detroit Tigers, who are missing the services of Hank Greenberg, have purchased Raymond (Rip) Radcliff, hard-hitting veteran outfielder of the St. Louis Browns.

Greenberg, American League home run champion, was inducted into the Army May 7, and since that time the Tigers have lost six straight games.

William O. DeWitt, Browns' Vice-President, said the cash received in the Radcliff sale would be augmented and used to swing a deal on which the team is working.

Fourth In Race

Radcliff batted .342 last season, his first with the Browns, and wound up fourth in the standings after leading the league a good part of the year.

He was in a slump at the beginning of this season, was benched, but recovered his eye in the past few games, playing as an emergency first-baseman, and raised his average to .282.

By a coincidence, Greenberg and Radcliff are first-basemen who were converted to outfielders.

Traded for Solters

Radcliff came to the Browns from the Chicago White Sox in a trade for Julius Solters in December, 1939. He broke into the major leagues with the Sox at the tail-end of the 1934 season. After batting .286 in 1935, he went way above .300 in the next three years before dropping to .264 in 1939.

DeWitt called him "one of the finest team men we've ever had," and said, "I hate to see him leave. But with Roy Cullenbine, Chet Laabs and Walter Judnich going so well, we thought we could do better by selling him and buying someone else."

Rutgers Athlete

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. May 15 (AP)—James V. Wallace of Deal, end on the Rutgers football team three years and outfielder on the baseball nine, today was awarded the Donald Coursen Memorial Trophy as the outstanding athlete and sportsman in the senior class.

Seniors elected to the Student Council included Lyman C. Avery of Dedham, Mass., and Jarvis Kellogg of New Haven, Conn.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	3	2	3	2	0	1
Spence rf	3	1	1	2	1	1	0
Williams rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	0	0	15	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	1	4	4	8	1
Doerr 2b	3	1	1	1	2	6	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Peacock c	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Dickman p	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Newsome p	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
†Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judd p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	10	8	15	27	17	3
CHICAGO							
Knickerbocker 2b	4	1	1	1	3	3	0
Appling ss	5	1	2	3	2	2	1
Kuhel 1b	5	2	2	3	4	2	0
Wright rf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lodigiani 3b	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Kreevich cf	2	1	1	1	3	0	0
Hoag lf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Tresh c	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Dietrich p	2	1	1	2	0	1	0
Appleton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Solters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	13	15	24	8	1

†Batted for Newsome in seventh. *Batted for Appleton in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	2	0	0	0	7	0		—10
Chicago	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	— 7

Runs batted in, Kuhel 2, Appling, Wright, Lodigiani, Cronin 4, Spence 2, Foxx 2, Di Maggio, Peacock, Two-base hits, Kuhel, Dietrich, Dickman, Peacock, Spence, Di Maggio. Home run, Cronin. Stolen bases, Doerr, Tabor. Double plays, Appling, Knickerbocker and Kuhel 2; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx 2; Spence and Foxx; Newsome, Cronin and Foxx. Left on base, Chicago 10, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Dietrich 3, by Appleton 2, by Dickman 3, by Newsome, by Judd 3. Struck out, by Dietrich 2, by Appleton 2, by Dickman. Hits, off Dietrich, 6 in 6 innings (none out in seventh, pitched to 3 men); off Appleton, 2 in 1 inning; off Ross, 0 in 1 inning; off Dickman, 9 in 5 innings; off Newsome, 2 in 2 innings; off Judd, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Dietrich (Finney), Balk, Dickman. Winning pitcher, Newsome; losing pitcher, Appleton. Umpires, Stewart, Rue and Summers. Time, 2h. 18m. Attendance (actual) 3,200.

Six-Hit Victory of Cleveland Pitcher Over Yankees Sets Experts to Wondering

Mel Harder Gets Off To Fast Start This Spring

By the Associated Press

Mel Harder, a veteran of a dozen years' service with the Cleveland Indians in the American League, is the amazing pitcher of the season thus far. The slender Nebraskan, always considered a "hot weather" performer, already has won four games without a defeat and the only question now is whether he can maintain anything resembling this winning pace through the remainder of the campaign.

For many years Harder was one of the best hurlers in his league, but even in his best seasons he never could get going in the spring. In 1935 when he won 22 games he didn't collect his first victory until the 30th of May. In 1938, his best recent season, he scored 17 triumphs and didn't get the first one until June. Last year, when he won 12 games, he didn't even make his first start until May 22.

Defeat Yankees

Consequently his six-hit, 4-1 victory over the New York Yankees yesterday caused his Cleveland cohorts, as well as the rest of the American League, to wonder what level he might reach this summer.

He always has been effective against the Yankees and in his latest start he had everybody baffled except Joe Gordon, whose three singles accounted for half of New York's hits.

He also had the help of three home runs—Gene Desautels, Clarence (Soup) Campbell and Gee Walker. Each got his first homer of the season to sink Red Ruffing, although he too pitched six-hit ball. Campbell's blow in the eighth followed a single by Lou Boudreau and broke a 1-1 tie.

Red Sox Climb

It was the fourth straight defeat for the Yanks and the second day in a row they were dropped by homers. Boudreau's blast in the tenth beat them Tuesday.

The Boston Red Sox regained second place in the circuit by toppling the Chicago White Sox 10-7 with a seven-run rally in the seventh inning, climaxed by a grand-slam homer by Manager Joe Cronin. Boston was trailing 6-3 prior to the big blowoff.

The Washington Senators set down the Detroit Tigers 9-4 for the American League champions' sixth straight loss since Hank Greenberg departed for the Army. Steve Sundra was backed by a 16-hit offensive.

The St. Louis Browns stopped the Philadelphia Athletics 10-5 behind the steady nine-hit hurling of Bob Harris.

Reds Lose Again

In the National League the Brooklyn Dodgers walloped the Cincinnati Reds and dropped the world champions to sixth place behind the idle Boston Braves. It was the seventh victory in a row for the Dodgers, who earlier took nine straight, and was the seventh in succession for Whitlow Wyatt, who shut out the Reds until the eighth.

By this time the Dodgers already had the game in the bag. Joe Medwick hit a two-run homer in the first; Wyatt doubled two runs across in the second, and two singles accounted for another tally in the third to force the veteran Paul Derringer to the showers. It was the Duke's fourth defeat in six decisions.

The Pittsburgh Pirates plopped a 12-7 defeat on the Phillies after the Phils had hit three homers and scored all their runs in the first four frames.

The other National League teams were rained out.

Franck Still Showing Heels To Big Ten Athletic Rivals

MINNEAPOLIS — George Franck's flying heels are still bobbing up in aggravating fashion before the eyes of Western Conference athletes.

Last fall the Big Ten boys and a few others, devised a relatively simple method of offsetting the speed of Franck, Minnesota's all-America halfback, on the football field, but it doesn't work in track.

To break up Franck's habit of lugging the pigskin for touchdowns from about any point on the field, opponents didn't give him much of a chance of getting the ball in the clear. Instead they figured they'd save themselves a lot of trouble by booting punts and kickoffs out of bounds.

Few Tried to Handle Franck

Of course, there were a few teams which thought they could handle Franck—and on those occasions Minnesota averaged 40.2 yards return on kickoffs, most of this attributed to Franck. On two occasions he ran 97 and 80 yards for touchdowns.

The powerful leg action that carried Franck to All-America football honors is the same that is enabling him to show up opponents on the track. He is the Western Conference indoor 60-yard dash champion, having won that event in 6.3 seconds last winter.

Franck won the indoor title when he nosed out Myron Piker of Northwestern in resumption of a notable rivalry between the two speedsters. Until this winter Franck had been finishing behind Piker for two straight seasons. Now Franck has ambitions of annexing the Western Conference 100 and 220-yard title when that meet is held at the University of Minnesota May 16 and 17.

Anchor on Mile Team

In addition to running the sprints, Franck is anchor man on the Minnesota mile relay team which won the Conference title in 1940. In the 1940 meet Franck finished third in both the 100 and 220-yard sprints. His best competitive time in the 100-yard dash is 9.7 seconds.

Franck will graduate in June when he will have won three letters in both football and track. He is majoring in physical education in quest of a coaching position upon graduation.

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Indians' Clubber —By Pap'

THERE'S ONE FOR PECK
JEFF HEATH
THE BIG CLEVELAND OUTFIELDER IS POWDING THE BALL WITH ALL HIS OLD-TIME VIGOR
GLOOM
MANAGER Roger PECKINPAUGH
HEATH SIMPLY COULD NOT PLAY UNDER OSCAR VITT LAST SEASON and SLUMPED BADLY AT THE PLATE AND IN THE FIELD
-OLD PECK EVIDENTLY KNOWS HOW TO MAKE BAD BOYS BEHAVE
PAP'

AP Features

Pennant talk among the Cleveland Indians is taboo. But there is an air of confidence about the Cleveland team as it goes through its paces. Roger Peckinpaugh has calmed the turbulent Indians of last season and the players are going about their business of winning ball games.

In contrast to Oscar Vitt who managed the Indians last season, Roger Peckinpaugh is the calmest man in baseball. He knows his baseball, and if he is to get results it will be by leading the players rather than by attempting to drive them.

When Peck managed the Indians the first time in 1928-33, he was accused of being too easy-going, lacking in enthusiasm. Some said he was too easy with his players. When the Indians failed to win for him, the fans demanded a more severe disciplinarian so Walter Johnson replaced him.

Peck had only one open break in disicipline during his first tour of duty as Cleveland manager. That was when Wesley Ferrell kicked over the traces when Peck took him out during a close game. After due consideration, Peck suspended Ferrell for 10 days.

After the turbulent days of last season, the Cleveland players must welcome the quiet of the dugout under Peck. The players must realize that they revolted the Indians right out of the pennant last season when they marched into President Alva Bradley's office and demanded that Vitt be fired. Cleveland lost the pennant by a single game, a margin that must have caused the unhappy Indians plenty of remorse during the past winter.

The way some of the insurgents have regained their old form under Peck is an indication that all is well again with the Tribe. Take the case of Jeff Heath, for example. Heath simply could not get along with Vitt, and last season his batting average shrunk out of sight and his work in the field slumped badly as he openly battled his manager. This season, he has bounced back and is pounding the ball with the vigor of a couple of seasons ago when he showed promise of becoming a great ball player

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

International League

Newark 2-2, Toronto 1-5.
Buffalo 2, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 2, Syracuse 1.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 3.

American Association

Toledo 5, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 4.
Kansas City at Milwaukee—rain.
Louisville at Indianapolis, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 2, San Diego 1.
Oakland 3, Portland 2.
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 3.
Seattle 12, Hollywood 2.

Texas League

Beaumont 5, Dallas 4.
Fort Worth 6, Shreveport 0.
Tulsa 8, Houston 7.
Oklahoma City 8, San Antonio 5.

Southern Association

Little Rock 10, Knoxville 9 (10 innings).
Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 3, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 6, Memphis 4.

Eastern League

Scranton 8, Hartford 6.
Elmira 7, Binghamton 4.
Albany 11, Williamsport 4.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Springfield 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	20	9	.689
Boston	13	9	.590
Chicago	13	10	.565
New York	14	14	.500
Washington	12	15	.444
Detroit	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	10	15	.400
St. Louis	8	15	.347

Results May 14

Boston 10, Chicago 7.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 4, New York 1.
Washington 9, Detroit 4.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

Temple 74, Villanova 52.
Holy Cross 79, Boston College 56.
Gettysburg 70, Haverford 56.
Muhlenberg 86, La Salle 40.
N. Y. U. 114, Rutgers 21.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

On the Red Sox Bench

It was about three quarters of an hour before game time at Fenway Park. The Red Sox were loafing in their dugout, bundled in jackets, watching the White Sox take batting practice. Moe Berg, Ted Williams, Jimmy Foxx and a couple of newspapermen were sitting at one end of the bench. Taft Wright was at the plate.

"You never can tell where that Wright is going to hit the ball," said Foxx. "A change of pace comes up there and you're sure he'll pull it to right field, but he hits it to left. Then you'll see him look toward left and punch it to right. I can't figure him at all. But he's a pretty good hitter."

A few minutes later Luke Appling was taking his swings. "You never hear much said about Appling," said Moe Berg, "but he doesn't make many errors when you consider the number of chances he has a year. He comes up with most everything."

Once Led League

"He might go to sleep in the first inning and let one go through his legs," said a Chicago baseball writer, "but about the eighth he'll make a play for you that'll win the ball game. And he's a good hitter. He led the league a while back and last year finished second. Joe Di Maggio beat him out by four percentage points."

"They tell me the Cardinals have picked up a good second baseman in this Crespi," said Williams.

"That's right," said the Chicago scribe. "The best looking kid infielder I've seen in a long time. I don't know where he came from, or how long he can keep it up, but he had it the few times I've watched him this spring."

"The last time I saw him he was on the other side of the infield," said Berg.

Behind Mize

"The Cardinals tried him at third base and shortstop a year ago," the newspaperman went on, "but found out this spring he was a second baseman. Now he'll never get back to the other side. In one game somebody hit a ball to the right of Mize. Johnny couldn't bend quick enough to pick it up, but Crespi went over on the grass behind him and threw out the runner. The pitcher covered the bag. A couple of innings later a ball was hit over second base. There were two on. Crespi got over there somehow and knocked it down. He couldn't throw it, but he stopped anybody from going home. The next batter hit one up in the air to the third baseman and the inning is over without a run coming in."

"How good an infielder is this Stringer?" asked Williams.

"He's as good as you'll find anywhere," said the second baseball writer. "He won't hit much, though. He played second base in the Pacific Coast League, but this spring the Cubs tried him at shortstop. I think he made four errors in one game. But now that Herman has gone to the Dodgers, Stringer will probably have second base to himself."

Walker Can Drive

"I went out to The Country Club this morning to watch the golf pros," said Berg. "Those boys sure can hit that little white ball."

"Who's the longest hitter among the ball players?" Williams asked Foxx.

"Gerald Walker," Double-X answered. "He'll out-drive anybody else by 30 yards."

"How about yourself?" asked the Chicago writer.

"He can beat me," said Foxx.

"Sam Byrd has made more money playing golf than he did in baseball, hasn't he?" Williams asked.

"He's done all right," nodded the Chicago scribe. "He almost won the Masters' tournament at Augusta this spring. He tossed it out the window by three putting each of the last three greens."

"He must have choked up," said Foxx.

"Yeah, like some of those hitters do when they look out there and see Feller on the hill," said Williams.

Cincinnati Reds Buy Ernie Koy From Cardinals

CINCINNATI, May 15 (AP)—The World Champion Cincinnati Reds took the rubber band off the bank roll last night and bought hard-hitting outfielder Ernie Koy from the St. Louis Cardinals for something like $35,000.

General Manager Warren C. Giles announced the straight-cash deal shortly after the Reds had received their fourth-straight defeat on their home grounds, this time at the hands of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

He said that Koy would go straight to left field. He was part of the deal that sent Joe Medwick from St. Louis to the Dodgers last year.

The Reds, lacking the punch that carried them to the championship last year and in 1939, now are in sixth place in the National League.

MacFayden Dropped

WASHINGTON (AP) — Danny MacFayden has been given his unconditional release from the Washington Nats. Signed as a free agent last winter after being released by the Pittsburgh Pirates, MacFayden had pitched 11 relief innings for the Senators this season and was charged with one defeat. He said he expected to sign with another American League club.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	22	6	.785
St. Louis	18	6	.750
New York	12	11	.522
Chicago	10	12	.455
Boston	10	14	.417
Cincinnati	10	15	.400
Pittsburgh	8	14	.363
Philadelphia	7	19	.269

Results May 14

Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 7.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 2.
Other games postponed.

Dodgers Cut Squad

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have released third-string catcher Angelo Giuliani under option to Minneapolis of the American Association. This left the club one over the 25-player limit.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

Dartmouth 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Yale 5, Army 3.
Colgate 8, Cornell 1.
Dickinson 5 Western Maryland 4.
Long Island 5, Seton Hall 4.
New York University 8, Rutgers 4.
Navy 9, Penn State 0.
Notre Dame 6, Michigan 3.
St. John's 6, Manhattan 3.
Stevens Tech 6, Lafayette 3.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

Wesleyan 5½, Brown 3½.
Syracuse 5½, Cornell 3½.
Hamilton 4½, St. Lawrence 1½.
Middlebury 4, Union 2.
Penn 7, Rutgers 2.
Trenton Teachers 8, Hofstra 1.

The Country Club Course Withstands Assault of Pros

By A. Linde Fowler

The Christian Science Monitor is pleased to present to its readers on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the sound writings of Mr. Fowler, recognized dean of American newspaper golf writers. Linde first "covered" golf in 1900 when he interviewed Harry Vardon, famous British golfer, on the latter's visit to this country for a golf exhibition at Wollaston, Mass.

The panzer division of the professional golfing army swept down upon The Country Club course at Brookline yesterday, but failed to any more than dent the stalwart defenses of General Par. The British war fund competition proved a great success in attendance and monetary returns; it proved a highly interesting affair for those who wanted to see in action the "Greats" of the game, but it demonstrated that even the topnotchers of the pro ranks are not entirely supermen. They can't walk in on a course which has stood the test of time like that at Clyde Park and, so to speak, tear it apart with birdies and eagles.

Those who were talking 65's, even 64's or better, during the two rounds of the eight stalwarts failed to take into consideration that the course has only three short holes, instead of the customary four, and that holes that run to the short side in yardage later in the summer, play much longer right now, during the period of young and healthy grass and pliant fairways. Another factor, too, recognized and appreciated by those of ripe experience in the game is that the atmosphere yesterday was heavy, with its chill east wind.

Hardly Distance

It was hardly a matter of distance, however, why only two men bettered par for the 36 holes of play and that only three individual rounds were below par of 71, two of them by Harold McSpaden of the Winchester Country Club, for whom it must have been a rare satisfaction, as the only Boston district contestant among the eight, to lead such a galaxy of stars by the healthy margin of three strokes, with his 70-68.

The play showed in rather clear-cut fashion, for one day at least, and probably as a more general proposition, what it means to have only three short holes. The outward nine at Clyde Park has just the seventh hole as a one-shotter, and that one, a mere matter of 185 yards in length, is far from a birdie short hole, because of the nature of its terrain and the formation of the green. A lone deuce, by Byron Nelson in the forenoon, was the single birdie that it yielded for the day, whereas the 130-yard twelfth yielded four, even though the cup was placed so close to the front boundary of the putting surface that it was taking long chances to try to drop a tee shot close to the flag. The short sixteenth, closely guarded, vied with the seventh in bafflement, for it also yielded a lone deuce and that was on a long putt by McSpaden in the afternoon. The totals for the field were 51 for the seventh hole, 50 for the 16th and 46 for the 12th.

Not Getting Home

What is more illuminating as to this short-hole influence on play is that though the first nine at Clyde Park measure 3,205 yards against 2,350 for the inward nine, they required 582 shots for the field, compared to 573 for the homeward journey, this in spite of the fact that there is not a par-5 hole going out, as against two coming home. The two short holes on the inward nine were one contributing factor, plus the fact that these topnotch golfers, with their distance and their accuracy, almost invariably fatten their birdie column on the long holes, which they can either reach or get so close to on their second shots that they have left only short pitches or chips to get close enough for a single putt.

They were not getting home in two at the 14th, 520 yards with a finish uphill, but they gathered no fewer than six birdies on that hole, two them by Ben Hogan, the man who finished second, with 71-70, and the man who probably outplayed the field from tee to green, but who could not match the putting supremacy of McSpaden, who was more deft with that all-important implement than any other in the group.

Prize Recoveries

It was McSpaden, also, who was the prize exhibit on recoveries, his gem performance in that line coming at the fifth hole in the forenoon. His tee shot was wild, nearly out of bounds among the trees to the right, and in a path. A shot straight for the green was out of the question; a short pitch out into the open meant a longish third. McSpaden chose to try a sliced iron and played a magnificent shot, even though it left him still to the left of the green and its guarding bunker. A short pitch and a 12-foot putt gave him his par.

No one drove the second green, 300 yards, although Jimmy Thomson's hits both morning and afternoon would have been pretty close if played straight for the right apron of the putting surface. Sam Snead in the morning went straight for the green and brought up on the mounds in front, but 30 to 40 yards short. The wind on the hole was favorable. Craig Wood, I'm told, was hole high in the afternoon at the 290-yard sixth. Jimmy Thomson in the morning was in the right bunker, about 20 yards short, wind against.

McSpaden had seven birdies during the day, Byron Nelson five; Jimmy Demaret, Lawson Little, Jr., and Jimmy Thomson four each and Ben Hogan, Sam Snead and Craig Wood three each. Demaret had the sole distinction of corralling three birdies in a row, a deuce at the 12th, 3 at the 13th and 4 at the 14th in the afternoon. He and Snead, playing together that round, had deuces at the 12th, both less than five feet from the cup on their tee shots. McSpaden, just ahead, had caught the heavy fringe of grass on that same hole, had dribbled one out and then sank a 12-foot putt for his par.

Giants Get McGee From St. Louis For Gumbert and Cash

ST. LOUIS, May 15 (AP)—Fiddler Bill McGee, husky pitcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, has been traded to the New York Giants for pitcher Harry Gumbert and an unspecified amount of cash. Both are right-handers.

McGee, a product of Batchtown, Ill., won 16 games and lost 10 for the Cardinals last season, against Gumbert's record of 12 and 14. Neither has been able to get going this season.

Gumbert won his first start, but was taken out of the box in his succeeding four efforts. He joined the Giants in 1935 and had his best year in 1938, when he won 18 and lost 11.

The Cardinals also optioned outfielder Harry Walker to Columbus, the American Association farm club with which he played last year.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

Army 4, Springfield 1.
Yale 12, Wesleyan 3.
Rhode Island State 11, Connecticut 2.
Dartmouth 9, Harvard 3.
Cornell 11, Pennsylvania 1.
Princeton 6, Columbia 5 (10 innings).
Amherst 3, Trinity 2.
Providence 12, Boston College 11.
St. Lawrence 9, Norwich 5.
Bowdoin 8, Colby 0.
American International 6, New Hampshire 1.
Bates 6, Maine 2.
C. C. N. Y. 18, St. John's 9.
Delaware 10, Penn Military 8.
Duke 6, North Carolina 1.
Fordham 3, Georgetown 1.
Gettysburg 6, Bucknell 2.
Long Island 3, Rider 1.
Lafayette 18, Rutgers 1.
Lehigh 7, Muhlenberg 6.
Lebanon Valley 6, Dickinson 5.
Navy 9, Maryland 8.
Pitt 19, Penn State 5.
St. Lawrence 9, Norwich 5.
Seton Hall 7, Manhattan 1.
Syracuse 9, New York University 6.
Virginia 7, Richmond 6.
Washington and Lee 6, V. P. I. 1.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Result May 14

Stevens Tech 4, Swarthmore 2.

Dean to Help Cub Pitchers And Aid Team

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—Making baseball and its by-products pay off $258,936 in 11 years "ain't so dumb" even in the language of Jerome "Dizzy" Dean.

And they're still paying off Old Diz, one of the most colorful characters as well as one of the greatest pitchers in the history of baseball.

Tried to Retire

Dean, his once famous right arm no longer possessing pitching magic, tried to retire yesterday, but the Chicago Cubs wouldn't let him. Instead, General Manager James T. Gallagher gave him his outright release, then rehired him as a coach. Dean, who pitched only one inning this year, not only will get his full $10,000 pitching salary, but also an additional salary for his new duties.

Gone are the days when he "fogged down" his high hard one to win 102 games in a four-year stretch with the St. Louis Cardinals. Nevertheless, it was a supremely happy Dean who began his new duties today. His job will be to instruct young pitchers, hit fungoes, pitch in batting practice, work in the bull pen and serve as a Cubs contact man with the public, making speeches and banquet appearances. He will not coach on the baselines.

Signed With Houston

Since he signed his first contract with the Houston club of the Texas League in 1930 at a salary of $300 a month, Dean has earned $258,936—a sizable wad for a one-time Texas cotton picker.

When he joined the Cardinals in 1932, Dean got $7,500, and by 1936 was drawing down $25,000 annually. His salary with the Cubs in 1938 and 1939 was $20,000 a year. Altogether his baseball earnings since 1930 have amounted to $162,036, including shares in seven World Series. From other sources—radio contracts, food indorsements, barnstorming tours, etc.—Dean earned $96,900.

Did You Know?

The home team manager is the sole judge of the fitness of the grounds for beginning a game; but after play has been called by the umpire, the latter alone shall say if the ground is fit for resuming play after the game has been suspended.

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The Home Forum

A Cottage in The Country

IT WAS STILL winter when we rented an old-fashioned Chinese cottage for week-ends in the country beyond Peking. But even then, the big garden was somewhat sheltered by all the tall cedars and middle-sized, middle-aged pines which walled it from the wind. We had known of its existence before, seeing it well set back from the sandy road, with another compound in front of it. But we had never been inside the gate.

Full of anticipation, we started up the driveway, extending like a panhandle to the road, and lined on either side with tall willows. A broad grassy service space lay ahead of us, backed by a row of cedars, and edged by the gardener's hut. His child, a small black-eyed girl in red trousers and a cerise blouse, came scampering out, her grimy little finger tucked into her mouth. A black mongrel dog barked militantly in defense of her puppies—two tiny fat rolls of fur, like a pair of black insects.

We ignored her and started into an inner garden, spaced in the middle of the compound like a big shallow terrace, marked off by low balustrades. Here, on either side of a short serpentine walk, the sparrows were twittering like a great teeming machine in a small, balanced plantation of cedars. With the first breath of spring, the dry grass beneath the trees would be scattered with the tiny blue dots of countless violets. Near the middle was a little lotus pool which we planned at once to back with a low rockery. At one side, next the wall, a huge prickly bank of brambles would later turn into a golden façade of briar roses. And there beside it, like a fairy-tale house in a wood, was a little neat Chinese pavilion which would make a delicious hidden haven of a study.

* * *

We passed through an archway which broke the upper balustrade; and the main, big garden lay before us. The triple-terraced compound reflected a little of the semi-modernized Manchu taste; for our landlord was a Manchu gentleman — a relative of the last boy-emperor of China, who is now the so-called Emperor of Manchukuo.

The house, lying toward the back of the compound and facing south, was like many another Chinese cottage, especially in the country. It was long and low, the well-proportioned rooms placed side by side under a gray-tiled roof with that windblown slant which is one of the most graceful features of Chinese architecture. The gray brick façade was varied by pillars and window lattices painted red; and, under the roof of the narrow recessed veranda, the beams were decorated with legendary flowers in green and red and blue—tidily protected by a net, to keep birds from nesting among them.

* * *

There was much to be done to our cottage before we could live in it. The interior had suffered originally by that attempt at westernization which so often mars the soundness of Chinese taste. It had since been lived in by Germans; and the Sino-Teutonic combination of decoration seemed to us not entirely congenial. For several weeks, Chinese workmen took leisurely possession, with their ladders and pots of whitewash, and their teapots waiting in a corner.

At long last, the walls and ceilings were a pure plain white; the stone floors were covered with straw matting of a color as true and mellow as harvested wheat; the upper sections of the windows were pasted with panels of fresh white paper, which could be rolled up and down at will, in the old way. Native-woven furniture of wicker and bamboo stood in the rooms. Gay peasant hand-blocked cotton was made into curtains and cushions—blue and yellow and green. And the dining-room was cheerful with dishes of coarse pottery, white with crude blue designs. We had gone to a coolie market outside Hatamen Gate to buy it—thick bowls with a strong honest curve, and plates with blue fishes on them. Our servants had been very ashamed of us. To them, it seemed that we were losing face by using such humble wares. They would feel humiliated to have their friends see that they worked for people who used anything so cheap and plain. However, we callously overruled their dignity. We liked to eat from our coolie pottery. We enjoyed seeing the touch of the human hand on the mold, and the good honest marks of the potter's wheel, and the old strong simple designs, surviving out of many centuries of service—like the patterns which one sees on some of the old pieces from the T'ang and Sung dynasties.

* * *

We were not the only ones who found excitement in the new occupancy. Our faithful houseboy moved out to the tiny cottage in back, with his neat self-respecting wife and their three immaculate blue-clad daughters—Morning Glory, and Little Autumn, and Little Wind. Morning Glory was sixteen, and stayed at home to help her mother cook and sew and clean until she should marry, as her two elder sisters had recently done. But the two little sisters started at once to the village school. One could imagine them on their first day, like a pair of little shy bright-eyed rabbits, too self-conscious to do more than peep out the characters in demure squeaky voices. They had never lived in the country before; and doubtless soon they would be putting on airs in the schoolyard, bragging shrilly of their urban experiences to the small country bumpkins around them.

What fun they must have had, on the days when we were in town, frisking about the big garden! In the city, they had lived in a crowded sort of tenement court with seven other Chinese families. The new-found space and freedom must have exhilarated them. When we were in the country, however, they kept shyly in the back yard. It was our turn to bask in the relaxing spaciousness.

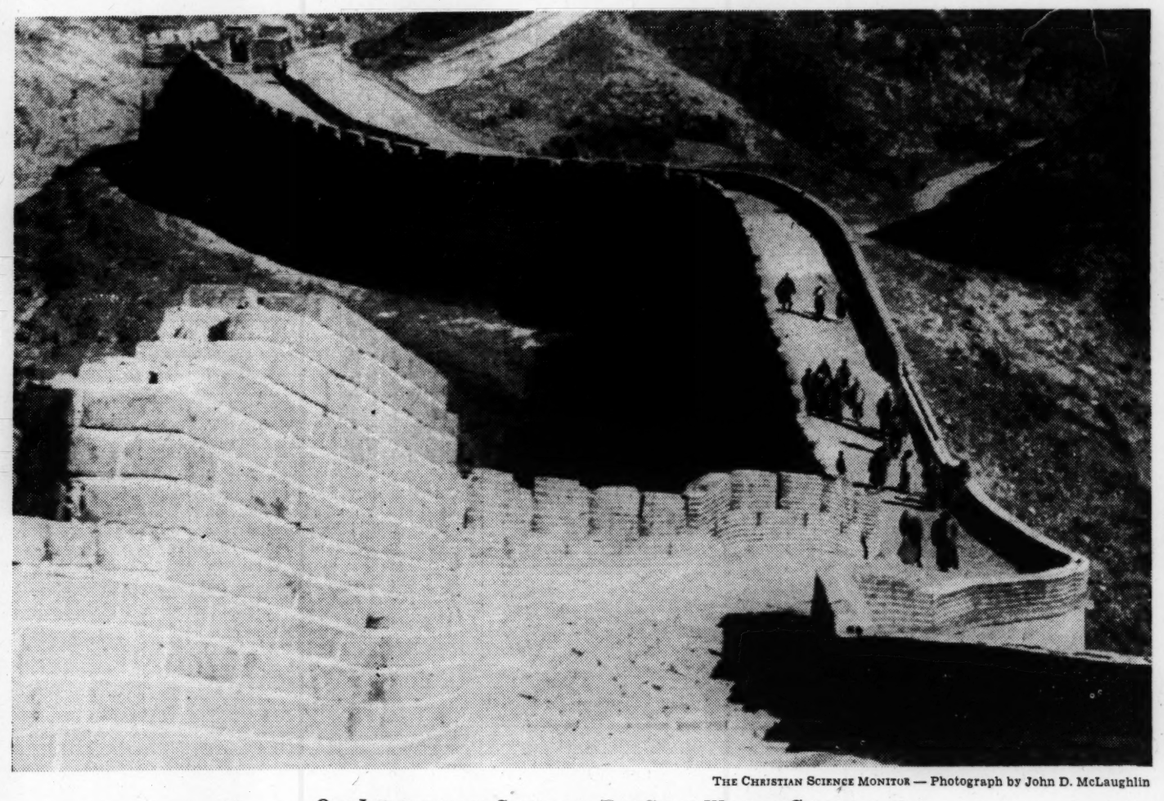
* * *

The garden boasted two *t'ing-erhs*, or raised platforms, looking out over the compound wall and across the fields. One was on the north and the other on the west. They both had a view of the peaked hills—each from a different angle. Dotted about the foreground and the middle distance were clumps of pale green willows, or pines of the dark, firm color of malachite; and little earthen huts with a vapor of fruit blossoms hovering about them; and beyond, the red stain of a temple wall; and, almost at our feet, the emerald-striped carpet of the young wheat. The north *t'ing-erh* had a little roof of thatch, gayly shaped. But the west one had only a pergola, bare to the stars. On the April evenings we liked to sit there, with the fragrance of the two tall lilac bushes—one lavender, the other white—rising below us at the level of our knees. As soon as they had faded, the wistaria came into its sudden bloom on the pergola over our heads. We lingered there at night, reluctant to go to bed, with the clusters dripping sweetness above us like ephemeral grapes. In the daytime we sat there, too, warm in the sunshine, the air tingling with the sound of a hundred bees.

But if there were a hundred bees in the wistaria, there were thrice as many in the two great shrubs of Flowering Judas on either side of the front step. We had enjoyed watching their measured unfolding, from the tiniest and tightest of buds—mere pinkish dots on the brown sticks—into long boughs quivering with armloads of graceful magenta bloom. There was something exotic about that shrub which made it seem a stranger in the dry slow spring of North China. Seen against the house, it was dulled by the dark red paint of beams and lattices. But viewed against a clear blue sky, the two shades blended like a perfect chord of music.

Even in the dust storms—those abominations of the North China spring, with the sky tawny with Gobi sand—its boughs bent in resistance, delicate yet sturdy. And as we sat indoors, gloomy over the imprisoning weather, we gazed out at it and took comfort in its burning beauty. The sight was like a blessing on our little country house.

MARGARET M. MACKAY



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John D. McLaughlin

ONE INFINITESIMAL SECTION OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

THE EARLIEST architectural monument above the soil in China is the "Great Wall," a massive fortification winding over the mountains on the northern and northwestern frontier of the country. It was built in the second century B. C. by the first Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty, Shih Huang Ti, who unified a chaotic collection of feudal provinces into an empire and erected this wall along its northern border to protect it from barbaric invaders. Two thousand years later, it still stands and, though the airplane has made it valueless as a fortification, it is yet the most impressive token of the old absolute faith that the Chinese had in walls.

In the journal of Larz Anderson, written during his diplomatic experience in the Far East, he says: "The Great Wall of China, the Wall of Ten Thousand Miles, is among the wonders of the world. The Chinese delight in the so-called sense of enclosure, and it may be that the Great Wall was built for moral effect as much as for actual protection against Mongol and Tartar, for a great horde would certainly have been able to swarm over it at some point in its wanderings."

The wall averages about twenty feet in height, and along its top runs a roadway fifteen feet wide, with watch towers set at intervals, upon which, in early days, beacon fires were lighted when danger threatened.

That Chorus of Frogs

SO SPRING COMES and goes in the garden, busy and beautiful, ceaseless work and ceaseless wonder. But there is a moment in its passage, as yet unmentioned, which I have kept for the close because to me it is the subtle climax of the resurrection season. It usually comes in April for us, though sometimes earlier. The time is evening, always evening, just after supper, when a frail memory of sunset still lingers in the west and the air is warm. I go out hatless upon the veranda, thinking of other things, and suddenly I am aware of the song of the frogs! There are laughing voices in the street, the tinkle of a far-off piano, the pleasant sounds of village life come outdoors with the return of spring; and buoying up, permeating these other sounds comes the ceaseless, shrill chorus of the frogs, seemingly from out of the air and distance, beating in waves on the ear. Why this first frog chorus so thrills me I cannot explain, nor what dim memories it wakes. . . . The garden then is very intimate and dear, it brings me into closer touch with the awakening earth about me, and all the years I dwelt a prisoner in cities are but as the shadow of a dream.—From "Spring in the Garden," in "Penguin Persons and Peppermints," by WALTER PRITCHARD EATON. (Boston: Wilde.)

Captiva Island

I have lost my heart to the Gulf of Mexico.
I go slowly down the beach, looking for
shells.
Everyone is looking for shells.
But I am really looking for the locket
of Theodosia Burr.
Perhaps I might find it
Interlocked with a hermit crab;
But I don't.
Now I have reached the secret place,
Where the mangroves dig down into the
sand—
Stiff shiny green leaves and tough stems.
The white sand is thick and soft here;
The palms and the jungle are back of me:
The Gulf is in front of me,
Rolling up in jade tipped with white.
I lie pressed deep into the sand:
The buzzards hover overhead:
And I say softly: "Go away, buzzards.
I am not for you."
The sun is hot on my eyes;
I turn and look at the waters—
Jade, green, smoke, pearl, turquoise—what
are you?
And the Gulf waters roll in,
Steadily, monotonously, saying:
"I am the Gulf of Mexico:
I am strangeness: I am the Conquistadors:
I am something that you don't know,
You, from your northern Atlantic.
I am the Gulf. Is not that enough for you?"
And I say, respectfully;
"Yes, it is enough."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

First Master of the English Novel

IN THE "Introduction" to "Vanity Fair," Mr. Saintsbury so exactly "places" that masterpiece, and so scientifically defines its precise function in the evolution of English fiction, that, even at the risk of a prolonged quotation, we venture to reproduce his words:

"A succession of great novelists from Richardson onwards had been endeavouring to bring the novel proper—the prose fiction which depends upon ordinary life and character only—into complete being. Fielding had very nearly done it: but what was ordinary life in his time had ceased to be ordinary. Miss Austen had quite done it: but she had deliberately restricted her plan. In the thirty years between her death and the appearance of "Vanity Fair," attempts at it had multiplied enormously in number: but the magnificent success of Scott in another line had drawn off the main body of attention and attempt—to no great profit. The really distinguished novels since Scott, had been sports of eccentric talent like Peacock's; specialist studies like Marryat's; medleys of genius and failure of genius like Bulwer's and Disraeli's; brilliant but fantastic, and not poetically fantastic, nondescripts like the work of Dickens.

"After, or rather amid all this chase of rather wandering fires, there came forward once more, 'the proper study of mankind,' unerringly conducted as such, but also serving as occasion for consummate work in art. The old, old contrast of substance and shadow is almost the only one for Thackeray's figures and those of his immediate predecessors and contemporaries. In comparison (though by no means always positively) . . . they live and move and have being, while the others dance the dance of puppets. . . . As always—because an author of this kind is rather the first articulate prophet of a new revelation than its monopolist—something of the same quality was soon diffused. But he was the first prophet; and to this day he is the greatest."—From "The Oxford Thackeray," in "Old Kensington Palace, and Other Papers," by AUSTIN DOBSON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Obedience to Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE ALL familiar with the statement, "When they are at Rome, they do there as they see done." In other words, follow the custom of the land in which you are living. The writer remembers very vividly stepping out of an underground train in a London station and making her way to the street, greatly impeded by the oncoming rush of people. When she reached the street, she realized suddenly what was wrong. She had been holding to the right side of the passage as one does in America, when all the time she should have been keeping to the left. She knew the law, but for the moment forgot to make use of it. Much confusion and discomfort could have been avoided by walking with Londoners while she was in London.

In his letter to the Galatians, Paul writes (5:25), "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit." Through the teachings of Christian Science we learn to "walk in the Spirit," that we may avoid discomfort and confusion. The words, "If we live in the Spirit," imply that we actually do live there. Let us then obey the laws of Spirit; let us prove that we are the children of Spirit, God. The opposite of Spirit is matter; therefore we do not live in matter. Why, then, should we fear or obey the so-called laws of matter? Living in the realm of Spirit, we find the way to walk in the Spirit.

To "walk in the Spirit" means to walk in the light of spiritual understanding, to follow the leadings of Truth. It means to avoid human will and let God direct our ways. We need to be receptive to the truth, allow God's plan to unfold in our consciousness, taking one step at a time. Even as the children of Israel were guided by a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, so shall we be guided in all our activities. We may be tempted to follow the broad highway of materiality with its false appetites, pleasures, and pains, or to wander away into one of the many intriguing by-ways that lead to sin, disease, unhappiness, and death. If we are wise, we shall stay close to the straight and narrow path, keeping our eyes always on the goal of spiritual understanding, for this path leads to health, holiness, and joy unspeakable.

In the realm of Spirit—and there is no other realm, for God, Spirit, is infinite—the laws of Spirit are enforced. So-called laws of matter, laws of health or medical science, laws of action, reaction, and over-action—all these laws are annulled by the supremacy of Spirit. Obedience to these so-called laws can never produce harmony. Denial of their seeming power and adherence to the law of Soul, the law of divine Mind, so far as it is understood, bring us health, peace, joy, and comfort. Testimonies in witness of this fact are found in every issue of *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science*. Also, verbal testimonies of healing are given at the Wednesday evening meetings in all Christian Science churches throughout the world.

The law of Spirit is the law of Life. Christ Jesus knew the Mosaic Decalogue, which was divinely revealed to Moses, and obeyed it, as evidenced by his words and works, recorded in the New Testament. When asked which was the greatest of all the commandments, our Master replied (Mark 12:29-31): "The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these."

In referring to the First Commandment, Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 340): "It demonstrates Christian Science. It inculcates the tri-unity of God, Spirit, Mind; it signifies that man shall have no other spirit or mind but God, eternal good, and that all men shall have one Mind. The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry.—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

To know the "one infinite God, good," is the need of the world today. We must obey the law of Spirit or we shall find ourselves trampled upon by oncoming erroneous beliefs—beliefs of hatred, envy, revenge, poverty, suffering, bloodshed, and violence. It is not enough to know about the law of God. We must understand it and make use of it in all our thinking and living.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR ALLE SIND mit dem Sprichwort vertraut: „Wenn man in Rom ist, macht man es wie die Römer", d. h. passe dich dem Brauch des Landes an, in dem du dich aufhältst. Die Verfasserin erinnert sich noch sehr lebhaft, wie sie, als sie auf einem Londoner Bahnhof aus einem Untergrundzug ausstieg und sich nach der Straße begeben wollte, in dem ihr entgegenkommenden Menschengedränge fast nicht vorwärtskommen konnte. Als sie die Straße erreichte, erkannte sie plötzlich, was sie falsch gemacht hatte. Sie war, wie es in Amerika üblich ist, auf der rechten Seite geblieben, während sie sich hätte links halten sollen. Sie kannte das Gesetz, hatte aber im Augenblick vergessen, es anzuwenden. Sie hätte sich viel Unanehmlichkeit und Verdruß ersparen können, wenn sie es wie die Londoner gemacht hätte, solange sie in London war.

In seinem Briefe an die Galater schreibt Paulus (Gal. 5, 25): „So wir im Geist leben, so lasset uns auch im Geist wandeln". Durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir „im Geist wandeln", so daß wir Unannehmlichkeit und Verwirrung vermeiden können. Die Worte: „So wir im Geist leben", schließen in sich, daß wir tatsächlich dort leben. Laßt uns dann den Gesetzen des Geistes gehorsam sein! Laßt uns beweisen, daß wir die Kinder des Geistes, Gottes, sind! Das Gegenteil des Geistes ist die Materie; daher leben wir nicht in der Materie. Warum sollten wir dann die sogenannten Gesetze der Materie fürchten oder halten? Wenn wir im Reiche des Geistes leben, lernen wir im Geist wandeln.

„Im Geist wandeln", heißt im Lichte geistigen Verständnisses wandeln, der Führung der Wahrheit folgen. Es heißt, den menschlichen Willen vermeiden und Gott unsere Wege bestimmen lassen. Wir müssen für die Wahrheit empfänglich sein, müssen Gottes Plan sich in unserem Bewußtsein entfalten lassen und nur schrittweise vorgehen. Wie die Kinder Israel durch eine Wolkensäule bei Tag und eine Feuersäule bei Nacht geführt wurden, so werden wir in allen unseren Tätigkeiten geführt werden. Wir mögen versucht sein, die breite Straße der Materialität mit ihren falschen Begierden, Freuden und Schmerzen zu gehen oder in einen der vielen verlockenden Seitenwege zu wandern, die zu Sünde, Krankheit, Unglück und Tod führen. Wenn wir weise sind, werden wir auf dem geraden und schmalen Wege bleiben, unsern Blick immer auf das Ziel geistigen Verständnisses gerichtet halten; denn dieser Weg führt zu Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und unaussprechlicher Freude.

Im Reiche des Geistes—und es gibt kein anderes Reich; denn Gott, der Geist, ist unendlich—gelten die Gesetze des Geistes. Die sogenannten Gesetze der Materie, Gesetze der Gesundheit oder der medizinischen Wissenschaft, Gesetze der Tätigkeit, der Rückwirkung und der Übertätigkeit—alle diese Gesetze werden durch die Oberhoheit des Geistes vernichtet. Gehorsam gegen diese sogenannten Gesetze kann nie Harmonie hervorbringen. Ihre scheinbare Kraft verneinen und an dem Gesetz der Seele, dem Gesetz des göttlichen Gemüts festhalten, soweit wir es verstehen, bringt uns Gesundheit, Frieden, Freude, und Trost. Zeugnisse, die diese Tatsache bestätigen, finden wir in jedem *Christian Science Journal*, *Christian Science Sentinel* und *Herald der Christlichen Wissenschaft*. Heilungszeugnisse werden auch in den Mittwochabendversammlungen in allen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen in der ganzen Welt abgelegt.

Das Gesetz des Geistes ist das Gesetz des Lebens. Christus Jesus kannte die Zehn Gebote, die Mose göttlich geoffenbart wurden, und befolgte sie, wie seine Worte und Werke, die im Neuen Testament berichtet sind, beweisen. Als unser Meister gefragt wurde, welches das größte aller Gebote sei, erwiderte er (Mark. 12, 29-31): „‚Der Herr, unser Gott, ist ein einiger Gott; und du sollst Gott, deinen Herrn, lieben von ganzem Herzen, von ganzem Gemüte und von allen deinen Kräften' Das ist das vornehmste Gebot. Und das andere ist ihm gleich: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst'. Es ist kein anderes Gebot größer denn diese".

Hinsichtlich des Ersten Gebots schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 340): „Es demonstriert die Christliche Wissenschaft. Es prägt uns die Dreieinigkeit von Gott, Geist und Gemüt ein; es bedeutet, daß der Mensch keinen andern Geist oder kein anderes Gemüt haben soll als Gott, das ewige Gute, und daß alle Menschen ein Gemüt haben sollen. Das göttliche Prinzip des ersten Gebots ist die Grundlage der Wissenschaft des Seins, durch die der Mensch Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und ewiges Leben demonstriert. Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereinigt Menschen und Völker; richtet die Brüderschaft der Menschen auf; beendet die Kriege; erfüllt die Schriftstelle: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst'; vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei—alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verkehrt ist; stellt die Geschlechter gleich; hebt den Fluch auf, der auf dem Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündigen, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte".

Den „einen unendlichen Gott" kennen, ist heute das dringende Bedürfnis der Welt. Wir müssen dem Gesetz des Geistes gehorchen, sonst werden wir finden, daß uns aufdringliche irrige Annahmen—Annahmen des Hasses, des Neids, der Rache, der Armut, des Leidens, des Blutvergießens und der Gewalt—überwältigen. Es genügt nicht, das Gesetz Gottes zu kennen; wir müssen es verstehen und in unserem ganzen Denken und Leben anwenden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The
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Established by
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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

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The Herald of Christian Science
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1941

Ships Viewed As Vital Need For Refugees

Unitarian service expert says thousands with visas are stopped at water's edge in Portugal.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The most important problem in the plight of Europe's political refugees today is that of transportation—the need of ships to carry beyond Portugal those refugees who have visas to a country in the New World but who are now stopped at the water's edge.

This was the latest word on the European refugee problem as it came today from an expert, Dr. Charles R. Joy, of the American Unitarian Service Committee, who returned to headquarters in Boston after eight strenuous months of work in France and Portugal.

"The great need of the hour," Dr. Joy declared on his arrival, "is transportation—ships. But it is a need," he added sadly, "that we have been unable to solve."

Dr Joy reported that the demand by refugees even with visas is now so great at Lisbon that Portugal's police force has closed the border to all who not only have visas but passage paid and places reserved on west-bound ships. At present, he said, 8,000 refugees are in Portugal waiting hopefully for liberation but so far waiting in vain.

Booked to Capacity

Indeed, Dr. Joy found the demand of refugees for passage on the American Export Line boats is so pressing that every sailing from Lisbon is now booked to capacity until "well into 1942" and there is no end in sight.

Dr. Joy told reporters that food conditions in France and Spain are unimproved. In France it is a question of mal-nutrition, he said; in Spain it is starvation. In his statement of conditions in Spain today, Dr. Joy drew the same black picture of hunger and despair that others returning from Europe have reported.

Quotes Dr. Cornell

Dr. Joy, quoting Dr. Alexis Carrell, put it this way:

"The 8,000,000 Spaniards gladly would exchange places with the poorest of the poor in France."

Discussing the food situation in France which remains critical even if much better than in Spain, Dr. Joy said that the people of unoccupied (Vichy) France are well aware that food has become a weapon of war for both sides.

While the British blockade continues effective, the Germans are taking "large quantities of food from unoccupied France and sending it to Germany." Dr. Joy said that the French Government could have done a good deal to alleviate the problem by encouraging an intensive agricultural program. "Large fields lie fallow in France—I have seen them with my own eyes."

Dr. Joy is convinced that the food problem in that country cannot be solved by aid from the United States.

"At the present time," he said, "I don't believe you can control food shipped to France." Without this control and regulation of distribution to prevent further depletion of French food stuffs by the Germans, America should not help, he asserted.

The only solution to the question, in his view, is that both sides must agree not to use food as a weapon of war before American shipments be authorized. "Shall we fight a war by starving the children? That is the question," he declared.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; lowest temperature near 45; Friday partly cloudy throughout the day and warmer; light variable winds tonight becoming gentle to moderate southerly Friday.

Maine: Fair and continued cool, light frost in exposed places tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

New Hampshire: Fair and continued cool, light frost in exposed places tonight; Friday partly cloudy throughout the day, scattered showers in the north portion; slightly warmer.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer tonight; Friday considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers, slightly warmer.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, continued cool tonight; Friday partly cloudy throughout the day with scattered light showers in the Berkshires, warmer.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing clodiness, continued cool tonight; Friday partly cloudy throughout the day, warmer.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	57	New Orleans	62	82
Chicago	68	70	New York	61	71
Denver	50	83	Norfolk	60	76
Kansas City	72	91	Philadelphia	64	75
Los Angeles	56	70	St. Louis	66	83
Miami	70	81	San Francisco	52	61
Minneapolis	64	79	Washington	57	78

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 15.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:38 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Friday, 3:55 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:29 p. m.

New Star Officers

Vogue; By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary F. McGoldrick

(Above) Elected Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, and

Francis D. Collings

(Below) Elected Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts.

War Problems For Business Are Discussed

Adjusting business to the national defense effort and to possible wartime needs was given detailed consideration by New England business men today, as more than 500 of their number met in Boston to discuss with nationally-known experts the present-day industrial problems and regulations.

A symposium on the whole field of industrial adjustment to the national crisis, with five experts representing various phases of business, was the highlight of the morning discussions at the Hotel Statler. Participating were: Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America; William J. Casey, tax attorney and author; James L. Wick, Director of the Washington Bureau of the Research Institute of America; Joseph D. Ardleigh, prominent business and sales analyst, who has just traveled 50,000 miles in the United States studying wage-hour problems; and John F. Borchers, specialist in unemployment and old-age taxes.

Candid Views

Mr. Cherne, giving his hearers some candid views, declared that even if this country enters the war, and if strikes in defense industries are curtailed by government action, still the problem of collective bargaining will face employers.

Urging executives to confront labor problems as dispassionately as they face sales, advertising or production problems, Mr. Cherne asserted:

"If American business men, who pride themselves on being the world's most skillful business men, would only use a fraction of their tact, ability, imagination and common sense in handling their personnel problems, their labor troubles would be reduced by 50 per cent." Mr. Cherne spoke on collective bargaining and the present labor regulations at the afternoon session.

Problems arising under the wage-hour law were discussed in detail by Mr. Ardleigh, who spoke at the group's luncheon. The various regulations affecting pay for overtime, protection against damage suits, and interstate enterprise were included in his discussion.

New Rules

Speaking tonight, Mr. Cherne is scheduled to tell the business men that a "sharpened national emergency" will bring new rules to business, with control of capital, credit, power and fuel, and "tough going" for non-essential businesses.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Wick's subject was "Capitalizing on Fair Competition Laws." Mr. Borchers' address was entitled "Solving Your Social Security Problems," and Mr. Casey's speech was on "Planning Under Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes."

At the dinner tonight, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was to give the address of welcome, with Thomas B. Hassett, collector of internal revenue at Boston, presiding. The conference is under the sponsorship of the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation.

West Medford Woman Heads Eastern Star

State group elects Miss Mary F. McGoldrick as Worthy Grand Matron of Grand Chapter.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15—Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford, a Past Worthy Matron of Royall Chapter, No. 153, Order of the Eastern Star, of Medford, was today elected Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, at the 65th annual session of that organiation in the Municipal Auditorium here.

Francis D. Collings of Everett, a Past Worthy Patron of Glendale Chapter, No. 83, of Everett, was chosen Worthy Grand Patron, to share the East of the Grand Chapter with Miss McGoldrick for the ensuing year.

Harry G. Scampton of Waltham, a Past Patron of Highland Chapter of West Somerville was elected Associate Grand Patron of Grand Chapter on the second ballot and Mrs. Hazel M. Chase of Winthrop, Past Matron of Quinobequin Chapter of West Medway, was elected Associate Grand Conductress, Grand Chapter, on the third ballot.

The election was the outstanding feature of today's session, and the colorful installation ceremony to be held tonight, will climax and bring to a close the three-day meeting. At the election, Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of West Somerville, Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Alice E. Wallace of Brighton, Grand Treasurer, were re-elected.

Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford was elected Associate Grand Matron, and Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, Grand Conductress.

Native of Roxbury

The Worthy Grand Matron-elect is a native of Roxbury, who early moved to Medford, where she received her schooling, later attending Boston University. After an extensive training in music, Miss McGoldrick started in business and now is with the Federal Government. She has been a member of the Order since 1927, and her untiring work and enthusiasm for the Fraternity, won her rapid advancement through the chairs of Royall Chapter, and finally the Grand Chapter.

Her election today as Worthy Grand Matron, is the highest honor that lies within the gift of the fraternity in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Miss McGoldrick, said to be the youngest Worthy Grand Matron ever holding the office in this State, is taking a "sabbatical year" from business, to attend to the duties of her new office in the Order. She is a sister of Hugh F. McGoldrick, also active in fraternal circles.

Installation of the new officers tonight is perhaps the most impressive ceremony of the annual session. The traditional white dress of the women for the installation will give way tonight to a colorful innovation that is expected to lend unusual brilliancy to the event. All but three of the officers are women, and none of them will be dressed in white. Various colors will be used, and the five Star Points will be dressed in the proper color of their stations, with the "Chapter Room" banked with flowers and palms.

Tonight's installation will be of unusual interest in that a national atmosphere will be given to the the ceremony by the officiating installing officers, representing the General Grand Chapter which has jurisdiction over Eastern Star activities in North America.

Installing Matron

Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Right Worthy Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter will officiate as installing Grand Matron, while Philip A. Jerguson, Past Most Worthy Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter, will serve as installing Grand Patron. Both are intimate friends of Miss McGoldrick.

Mrs. Keyes and Mr. Jerguson will be assisted by Past Grand Matrons of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Mrs. Edith R. Avery, as Grand Chaplain; Miss Esther Kingman, as Grand Marshal, and Mrs. Glady N. Thorndyke, as Grand Organist.

At the confirmation of deputies, Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway, Mrs. Elsie B. Haugh, and Mrs. Mabel F. Sadler—Past Grand Matrons—will officiate. Presentation of jewels and committee appointments will precede the closing of Grand Chapter.

Grand Chapter officers, appointed by Miss McGoldrick, include: Mrs. Edith H. Snow of Crystal Chapter, Malden, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. Marie A. Clark of Royall Chapter, Medford, Grand Marshal; Mrs. Helen M. Worden of Crescent Chapter, Stoneham, Grand Adah; Mrs. Ruth S. Kinsley of Rexhame Chapter, Marshfield, Grand Ruth; Miss Martha M. Doig of Diana Chapter, Beverly, Grand Esther; Mrs. Catherine J. Webb, of Glendale Chapter, Everett, Grand Martha; Miss Katherine F. Bispham, of Orient Chapter, Framingham, Grand Electa; Mrs. Esther B. Call of Boston Chapter, Roxbury, Grand Warder; E. Hollis Currant of Radiant Chapter, Lynn, Grand Sentinel.

Proposed Changes in East Boston Airport

American Airlines

How Air Terminal Will Appear If Plans Are Approved

The broken single line at the upper right shows proposed direct automobile entrance to East Boston Airport which would be made by extending Porter Street from the Sumner Tunnel Plaza in East Boston direct to the field and over land through which the abandoned right of way of the Narrow Gauge Railroad lies. Solid line shows the present circuitous automobile route from the tunnel to the field. The double broken line indicates probable location of hangars on the redesigned field, including the commercial air lines and fixed base operators. At far right star indicates probable location of a seaplane terminal and anchorage close to Wood Island Park through which seaplanes would approach by the channel marked at the lower right. Extension of the field area itself at the lower left would be accomplished by means of hydraulic fill material which would be dredged from Boston Harbor under a channel-deepening project now a part of the Rivers and Harbors bill.

College Units Training For Expert Army

America's unknown army—its "soldiers of science"—now training in laboratories and classrooms, should defend their country through knowledge of chemistry, physics, and engineering instead of shouldering a gun, Uncle Sam appears to have decided.

In a series of steps, the effect of which is today becoming apparent, America's Selective Service system has set up the machinery to provide tens of thousands of college students with occupational deferment.

This policy, long urged by educators, was adopted in Washington after the Office of Production Management had become alarmed at the "dangerously low" number of expert chemists and engineers available for national defense.

Dr. Conant Supported Move

It was adopted after Harvard's Dr. James B. Conant had returned from a governmental mission to England, publicly praising the British system of "reserved occupations" and "wondering" whether the United States would be "farsighted enough to profit by their example."

It came after the American Council on Education had begun blasting with the big guns of its publicity those politicians who objected to college student exemption—after July 1, 1941—on the ground that it would be "class legislation."

Scores of boys pouring daily into professorial "selective service committee" offices in Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Tufts, and Northeastern bear eloquent witness to the effect on Massachusetts of the new policy.

The new "selective service committees" were set up early this month at the proposal of the State Draft Headquarters. Their function will be to recommend honor students in engineering, medicine, dentistry, and the natural sciences for deferment.

Affects 10,000 Around Hub

Most of the Massachusetts colleges and universities, during the past fortnight, set up such committees, Lieut.-Col. Roy C. Charron, Occupational Preferment Director of the State Headquarters, said today. He added that local draft boards would honor the colleges' recommendations.

Nearly 10,000 boys in greater Boston colleges alone are affected by the new policy. This is the number of men whose original deferment would have elapsed July 1. Not all, by far, will now be eligible for occupational deferment.

But the important fact is that Uncle Sam is accomplishing indirectly, over the heads of the politicians, what Dr. Conant, Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, and dozens of other prominent educators urged from the inception of the Selective Service Act: that trained men be saved for fighting "in the laboratory."

The turning point in the struggle came not many weeks before the July 1st "deadline." On April 21 a letter from the O. P. M. to Brig.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of the Selective Service system, was made public. This letter was passed on to every State Draft Headquarters in the United States with the note that it is considered "an expression of the national policy."

Meanwhile the Massachusetts Board had anticipated the change in policy by some two weeks.

Lynn's Blackout Lighting Test First of Its Kind in the Nation

By a Staff Corresponden of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., May 15—If blackouts come to the United States, the highways of this motorized nation still will be lighted, but drivers will be able to see little on the roads.

This was demonstrated here last night by General Electric engineers in a special experiment of blackout lighting, the first test of this type held in the Country.

Along a quarter of a mile of roadway the experiment was carried out before 60 illuminating engineers, Army, Navy and other Government officials, while an Army airplane flew overhead.

When the Parkland Avenue section of Lynn was blacked out at 10 p. m., and the special blackout lamps turned on, two results were immediately apparent, engineers pointed out.

The faint bluish lights marked the width and course of the highway, but did not show what was on the road.

In other words, under blackout lighting motorists would be able to follow the course of lighted highways, but would find visibility under normal circumstances near zero.

Drastic reductions of speed would be essential.

Last night's circumstances were not normal. A low cloud blanket covered the sky and despite advance precautions by General Electric engineers in directing that most of Lynn's lights be extinguished during the test, considerable light was reflected in the Parkland Avenue vicinity.

Nevertheless, engineers hailed the experiment as a success. The blackout lights were not visible in the plane overhead and did not produce even a trace of a glare on the pavement.

The blackout lamp itself may be appreciated by the contrast of its 3½ candlepower with the 4,000 candlepower of the ordinary street light. In addition, it has a special hood shaped like an admiral's hat, designed to prevent any light from even a 3½ candlepower bulb from visibility above.

The argon (gaseous) lamp gives off, in addition to its bluish or perhaps purplish glow, an ultra violet light. This light is invisible, but illuminates any object coated with fluorescent paint.

It is this quality of the blackout lamp which makes possible the outlining of highways. Special markers, coated with fluorescent paint, were set up along the roadway and these were clearly visible during the blackout for a considerable distance.

Fluorescent paint would be used, engineers said, for signs and markers to facilitate blackout driving, as has been done in England.

During the blackout t became apparent that the crowd soon got used to the darkness, at least as a novelty. The most startling effect of the test came at the end when the 4,000 candlepower street lights were turned on after 15 or 20 minutes of darkness.

The blackout lamps demonstrated by General Electric were developed by C. A. B. Halvorson, the company's illuminating engineer, and his staff.

The importance of the tests to the nation were stressed by various speakers including William H. Correale, Deputy Commissioner of New York City, who declared that New York must adopt some such lighting system for its 4,000 miles of streets if war comes to the United States.

Wide World

'Blackout' Equipment Tested in Lynn

First test of special lights to protect America's cities from air attacks in wartime was carried out in Lynn late last night. Upper picture shows new and old types of street lamps. The lamp on the left is the new black out light, called the "Admiral's Hat" because of its shape. This carries a 3½-candlepower bulb in contrast to the regular type of street light at the right, with a 4,000-candlepower bulb. In the lower picture two General Electric engineers contrast a blackout light (left) with the regular type (right).

Transport Role For Manhattan Next Month

Manhattan, crack trans-Atlantic liner of the United States Lines, will become an Army transport operating in the Pacific after June 10, according to word received today at the Boston office of the steamship company. Her sister ship, the Washington, already has been requisitioned for use as a transport.

The Manhattan will operate between New York and Honolulu and Manila, presumably to strengthen the American defenses in event of possible trouble with Japan, the local office was advised.

Since last January, when the Manhattan was grounded off the Florida coast and severely damaged, she has been undergoing repairs at Brooklyn, N. Y. She is scheduled to be afloat again about June 10.

Sect's Appeal Under Advisement

Three judges of the United States Court of Appeals in Boston today took under advisement the appeal of five members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect against their arrest by Haverhill, Mass., authorities for selling and distributing their literature without a permit.

Previously, the Haverhill police had been sustained in their action by local courts and Federal District Court.

In the appeal today, counsel for the sect members insisted that Haverhill's ordinance requiring persons desiring to distribute literature to obtain a permit from the Chief of Police violates Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of worship.

Haverhill counsel pointed out that a Manchester, N. H., ordinance, making the same requirements as at Haverhill, had been sustained by the Circuit Court in another case involving members of the same sect.

Saved Nickels for Car But Took Defense Bonds

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Adelard Courtemanche saved new Jefferson-head nickels for two years to buy a new car but decided to purchase defense bonds instead.

He gave postal authorities 11,250 nickels in two leather bags yesterday in return for 30 bonds of the $25 variety. The coins totaled $562.50 and weighed 123 pounds.

Bay State Set For Action On Two Airports

Governor wins approval for Bedford project; improvement slated for East Boston field.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts is ready to go into the airport business.

As Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's forces finally overrode all legislative obstacles to development of a national defense and commercial air base in Bedford, plans for State improvement and operation of the East Boston Airport moved forward today.

While State machinery was being geared to start immediate land takings at the Bedford site to be developed by the Federal Government, State officials were determining the cost of improving the East Boston field to a "Class D" airport, the finest type in the country.

The latter study was ordered by Governor Saltonstall immediately after a three-man commission appointed to set a fair price for East Boston airport improvements made by the City of Boston had agreed on a $1,026,800 figure.

Governor Saltonstall sent a special message to the Legislature asking for immediate action on the bill under which the State would take over the East Boston Airport at once.

Regarding proposed expansion of the East Boston field, the Governor said: "Such an improvement will be of great value for the defense of the United States in time of war and for the commercial interests of Boston, Massachusetts, and New England in time of peace in the years to come."

State Development Urged

The Governor legislative proposal is to abrogate this year Boston's lease of the State-owned East Boston site. The lease does not expire until 1948. The Chief Executive, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and various air enthusiasts insist the State should undertake development of the airport as a first-class field. They argue that Boston is not able financially to undertake the task.

Under the lease terms, the State must reimburse the City for improvements it has made since 1938 when Boston leased the land.

Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways, under gubernatorial orders, started the development cost study today. It is understood that Massachusetts Institute of Technology will conduct an engineering survey of improvement proposals.

Present plans call for enlargement of the East Boston field to double its present size. This would be accomplished by Federal construction of a proposed seaplane base, the channel dredging material to be used as "fill" behind a bulkhead which would extend the field area.

The seaplane base project has been approved by Congress which has appropriated $1,500,000 for the work. However, a State enabling act, as well as a State appropriation of $500,000 to construct the bulkhead, is necessary before work may be started.

New Building Planned

The East Boston plans also call for removal of the present Administration Building, construction of another, and extension of the runways.

It is understood that some aeronautic experts assert the East Boston program would cost approximately $10,000,000. Governor Saltonstall has proposed that the work be financed by a 5- to 10-year bond issue.

Improvement of the East Boston site plus development of the auxiliary field in Bedford, outside the so-called fog belt, would give Boston excellent air-base facilities. Commercial companies would use the Bedford base for landings when the East Boston field is fog-bound. Boston fields would be used by the Air Force in a national defense emergency.

The Bedford airport bill has been the subject of legislative controversy ever since Governor Saltonstall proposed the State purchase and the East Boston plan in his inaugural message in January.

The Governor's proposal would bring the Bay State into line with other States of the Union, such as Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Michigan, which have undertaken State ownership and operation of air fields.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Hobby Show and Sale, sponsored by Mrs. John Freeman Brown. Exhibits include antiques, buttons, model airplanes, cameras, boats, glass blowing and rug weaving. At Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, Boston, open until 10 p. m., and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily through Saturday, May 17. Admission, 55 cents.

Free public lecture on "The Effects of the Destruction of Ireland's Industries and Trade" by Dr. William B. Burns, student of Irish ecclesiastical and economic history. Sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project. At the Parker Hill Branch, Boston Public Library, 1,497 Tremont Street, Boston, at 7:45 p. m.

Grand Finale Invitation Costume Party culminating a series of square dancing parties sponsored by the Boston Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. All old-time dances will be featured, and music will be supplied by a fiddlers' orchestra. At Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, at 8 p. m.

Concert for the benefit of aid for French war prisoners. The feature presentation will be Gounod's "Gallia" sung by the People's Choral Union, Stanley Hassell, Conductor. Operatic arias by Jean Eudmann, soprano, and Edmond Boucher, baritone. In Jordan Hall, Gainsboro Street, at 8 p. m.

Thursday

Morning walk in the Boston Public Garden, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet on the Beacon Street side of the Garden at 6:30 a. m. Leader, Miss Hanson, Com. 1595.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "English Rooms" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Annual Tulip Party of the Wollaston Garden Club, at the home of Mrs. Wilfred G. Funnell, 40 Wollaston Avenue. Gardens open to the public from 2 to 6 p. m. will be those of Mrs. Herbert H. Albee, 377 Highland Avenue; Miss Isabel Albee, 80 Prospect Avenue, and Mrs. Leslie E. Lynde, 115 Forbes Hill Road.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Small Greek Relief Staff Kept for Work in Boston

The Greek War Relief Association of Massachusetts has announced that a skeleton organization will be maintained at its Boston headquarters, 185 Devonshire Street, in line with the policy adopted recently by the national organization of the Greek War Relief Association.

Unexpended funds of the organization which were in the hands of the administrative committee in Athens have been transferred to Crete and no part of the relief funds raised in the United States has been allowed to fall into the hands of the Germans, Carl C. Compton, Vice-Chairman for Massachusetts, announced.

Because of the present uncertainties, he added, only sufficient funds to meet present and immediate future needs of the refugees in the free islands of Greece will be kept in Cretan banks. A new committee to administer the funds of the organization is to be set up at Canea, Crete, now the seat of the Greek Government, under chairmanship of the Governor of the Bank of Greece, he said.

In the event of German occupation of Crete the sending of funds and shipments will be discontinued, Mr. Compton explained, and any unexpended funds or future contributions will be kept to be used for the alleviation of suffering in Greece after the war.

Special Teachers Meeting Friday

Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, will be the principal speaker at the annual conference of Massachusetts special class teachers to be held at the Hotel Statler, tomorrow under the direction of the State Department of Education.

Commissioner Downey will discuss "Our Schools and the Present Crisis."

Philip G. Cashman, State Supervisor of special schools and classes will preside at the conference. Among the addresses to be heard are: "Importance of Domestic Arts in the Proper Training of Mentally Retarded Children," by William Earle, Principal of the Center School, Salem; "Developing a Wholesome Personality Through Industrial Arts" by Alice K. Brown of the Arlington school department; "The Place of Art in an Integrated Program," by Alice H. Geary, Assistant Supervisor of Art, Springfield public schools; "Facts Worth Considering," by Dorothy E. Brooks, President of the Massachusetts Special Class Teachers' Association; and "The Function of Physical Education in a Democracy," by Bill Cunningham, Boston columnist and sports writer.

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Bushnell Call To State Nazis Is in Prospect

Members of expanded German consular and travel agency staffs in Massachusetts, who seem to be extremely busy although German-American trade is at a virtual standstill, may soon be called before a Grand Jury to answer queries about spies, saboteurs and subversive activities, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell declared in a prepared address last night.

The files and records of Nazi spies and saboteurs are placed beyond the reach of American courts by misuse of the privilege of diplomatic immunity, which the Germans have already morally forfeited by their frequent disregard of their treaty pledges, the Commonwealth's chief law official declared. He spoke before the American Academy of Dental Science at the Parker House.

"Doubtless the State Department, proceeding on the theory that fraud vitiates any contract, including treaties, will act when it considers the time to act has arrived," he declared.

"I shall do then," he went on, "what I should have liked to have done months ago; summons these people from the swollen staffs that are looking after a non-existent German-American trade before a Grand Jury. I think we shall be able to show them that the laws which they laugh at have sharp teeth at times."

Investigations of the German-American Bund have been thwarted because the Bund's records have been shielded by diplomatic immunity, he told his hearers.

A temporary Nazi coup in Bolivia was hailed by Nazi newspapers some time ago as the "glorious result" of the work of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul at San Francisco, in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Bushnell asserted.

Choral Union's Concert

To aid the French war prisoners the People's Choral Union of Boston, under Stanley Hassell, conductor, will give a benefit concert in Jordan Hall, tonight at 8:15 o'clock, at which French groups of Greater Boston are to be represented, and French operatic arias and songs will be sung by Norma Jean Erdmann, soprano, and Edmond Boucher, bass. The chorus will sing "Gallia," which was written in 1871 by Gounod, for the International Exhibition in London.

Junior League Plans Children's Day

By a Staff Photographer

Members Prepare for Coming of Moe Berg

Saturday, May 17, is going to be "children's day" at the Junior League of Boston. The erudite Moe Berg, baseball coach par excellence and one-man encyclopedia, will be the speaker. Notices have been sent to boys' schools in greater Boston and many youngsters are expected to be on hand to hear Moe and ply him with questions. The Junior Leaguers above are, left to right: Miss Lee Hyde, Mrs. George Fairfield, and Mrs. George Parson.

Boston Exhibit By U. S. Museums

Emphasizing museum service to schools and libraries, a special exhibition, in which more than 20 American art museums will take part, has been arranged at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, from June 17 to Aug. 3.

Stimulated by the annual conventions of the American Library Association and the National Education Association to be held in Boston during June and July, the exhibition will furnish librarians and teachers with sources of materials needed in their work. It will include a reference shelf of leaflets, articles, charts, and sample work sheets from museums throughout the United States.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 268 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the asupices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury — Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—Sundays, May 18, June 15, 1 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Bangor—Mondays, May 26 and June 9, 7:45 a. m., Sunday, June 1, 2:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.33mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, (shortwave), 15.33mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
New Bedford — First Thursdays, 2 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Week May 12-17, inc., 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.
Worcester — Sunday, May 25, 1:30 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Monday, May 26, 8:45 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, additional program, Tuesday, May 20, 8:45 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.
Providence—Sunday, June 29, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

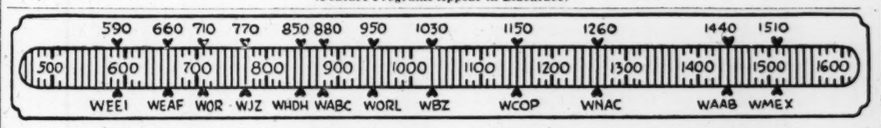
Colon — Third Tuesday of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"....	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	land Indians baseball	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food News	"John's Other Wife"....	"The Guiding Light"....	game; Jim Britt, an-	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	nouncer	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"..	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas".....	land Indians baseball	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	game; Jim Britt, an-	Marion Jenkins, songs.
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk..	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Gasoline Alley".....	Three Sons Trio.....	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"....	Dance Time .....
6:15	Camp Edwards pgm	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup".....	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news.....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Five Star News.....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Who's News".....
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	"Here's Morgan".....	Eddie Le Baron's Orch..
7:45	views	Yvette	"Confidentially Yours".	Concert Miniatures	"Fireside Time".....
8:00	"Spotlight" with	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart".
8:15	Ed East, m. c....	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	Songs of Ireland	"Songs of Your Heart".
8:30	"City Desk": news-	"The Week in Industry"	"The Aldrich Family,"	**N. E. Business and Na-**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	Ted Steele, songs	starring Ezra Stone	**tional Defense Conf.**	Amer. Legion Auxiliary.
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	The Village Schoolhouse;	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	quiz program	**Bob Burns; Connie Bos-**	John Paul Dickson	cal Album" .....
9:30	Major Bowes Ama-	**America's Town Meet-**	**well; Don Ameche;**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	**ing of the Air: "Should**	**Priscilla Lane; orchestra**	**Sinfonietta**	cal Album" .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**President Declare Full**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News and Sports ....
10:15	Professor Quiz:	**National Emergency?"**	**Barrymore; Jose Iturbi**	News Service	"Dance Digest".....
10:30	Questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Emma Otero, soprano;	"The Great Gunns"...	"Dance Digest".....
10:45	News; Sports	First Piano Quartet....	orchestra	comedy skit	"Dance Digest".....
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather ..	Mel Marvin's Orchestra..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..
11:30	Music; records ...	"Music You Want".....	Postview of "Women	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End"; music...
11:45	**Rep. Fish, N. Y.**	"Music You Want".....	Aren't Angels"; inter.	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News.....

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Sports; Music	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie.....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	.....
8:00	**News of Europe**....	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Revue	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs..	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	"Get Going"	Rakow's Orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	"Get Going"	"Julia Blake": sketch...	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft: organ	Good Morning Cheer ..
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten	Good Morning Cheer ..
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Community Recreation.
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Hum and Strum..	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club ..	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor ...	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Road of Life" ...	U. S. Army Highlights...	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Marina Webster"..	Family Circle	"Pepper Young's Family"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Biz Sister; sketch..	Two Men and a Girl ...	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss Interviews...	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	The Buckeye Four	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; Talk; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs...	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program ..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: Walter Blaufuss'	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Woman in White ...	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	Edith Adams' Future..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl": sk..	Novachord Impressions..
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Homespun Trio .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Listen to Liebert"	"Light of the World" ..	Cedric Foster, news	Sing Song Time .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	'Your Library on the Air'	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Jean Harper, songs ....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady": drama.	"Don Artiste," pianist....	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary McBride	"Ornhans of Divorce" ..	"Against the Storm"....	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and Music.....
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	land Indians baseball	Sports and Music.....
3:30	"Melodic Caravan".	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"..	game; Jim Britt, an-	Sports and Music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	nouncer	Sports and Music.....
4:00	'Around the Hub" ..	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	land Indians baseball	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	game; Jim Britt, an-	Bob Huston, songs ....
4:45	Chas Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown"..	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Gasoline Alley".....	Sport comment	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; Music: Weather...	News Service	"Captain Midnight"....	"Dance Time".....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time".....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today** ..	Lowell Thomas, news ...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sports; "Playtime".....	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Anne Jamison, soprano..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Shain Sisters Trio ....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Richard Himber's Orch..	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu".....	"Five Star News".....
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	Shirley Sadler, singer....	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"...	G. Gershwin Melodies ...
7:45	Auerbach; orch. ..	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget".....
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	**John Gunther, comment**	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing"...	"Castles in the Air"...
8:15	**Charlie Cantor and**	Jean Cavall, singer	**Graham; orchestra** ...	Walter Compton, m. c.	"Castles in the Air"...
8:30	**Minerva Pious;**	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	**chorus; or.; News.**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Sterling Young's Orch..
9:00	**"Great Moments**	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**from Great Plays"**	gram; Baby Sisters	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Propaganda Analysis"	cal Album" .....
9:30	**Playhouse: "Alien**	"Your Happy Birthday":	"Uncle Walter's Dog	"Play Broadcast" quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**Corn"**	variety program	House": variety	show	cal Album" .....
10:00	**"Hollywood Pre-**	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News .....
10:15	**miere": drama**	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	Dance Digest .....
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.:	Madison Square Garden	**Address by Thomas E.**	Mass Committee on	Dance Digest .....
10:45	News; Sports	Sports	**Dewey**	Public Safety Rally	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather...	"Goodbye, Mr. Chips":	Woody Herman's Orch..
11:30	Music; recordings..	Want"	Little Jack Little Orch..	dramatization in behalf	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Little Jack Little Orch..	of 'Bundles for Britain'	Day's End; News.....

Hartford's Housing Problems Hearings Topic Next Month

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15—The related problems of housing and migratory labor have become so acute in Hartford and surrounding towns that national attention has been attracted. A special House committee investigating national defense migratory labor for Congress will make Hartford a starting point of an investigation.

Agents of the committee have already been in Hartford, and the committee has announced it will hold hearings here June 24 and 25 Representative John H. Toland of California is the chairman of the group.

What the committee will find is a story of suddenly-strained housing facilities, increased rentals, and rapid construction of new homes which has not yet caught up with the demand. There may be individual charges of profiteering directed against landlords There will be stories of families, unable to find any sort of dwelling, who are living in trailer camps and doubling up with other families in cramped quarters.

Rents have been rising, generally. Two-room apartments that, in some cases, rented for $7 a week, unfurnished and without heat, are now bringing $12 or $14. Apartments are being broken up into smaller units and operated as rooming houses because of the demand for rooms by single men employed in defense manufacturing. The Council of Social Agencies reports that families with young children are hard hit. Landlords prefer to rent to childless families.

Bank Insurance Near

Savings bank life insurance, over which the House and Senate of the General Assembly have been bickering through most of the current session, has now been approved for Connecticut. The two branches of the Assembly have agreed on a compromise bill that will allow the banks to begin the sale of insurance policies over the counter soon after July 1. Any savings bank that cares to take up the plan can sell insurance, but not more than $1,000 to a single individual. The most that anyone may buy is $3,000 coverage, from three or more banks.

Increased Age Aid

There will be some compensation for the higher cost of living for recipients of age pensions. The Assembly has voted an increase in the maximum pension award from $9 a week to $40 a month. The law is also being changed to omit a provision that the pensions must be paid weekly. They will be paid at intervals determined by the Welfare Commissioner, probably twice a month.

Milk Control Unsettled

Milk control is still an unsettled issue in the General Assembly. The Senate approves a bill providing for equalization of returns to producers, similar to the plans in operation in Federally-controlled milk markets such as Boston and New York. The House has its own version of the bill, without the equalization provision.

This week C. Marsden Bacon, President of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, charged that the House Committee on Agriculture was dominated by milk dealers.

Park Board Members

Hartford's self - perpetuating Park Board, which elects its own members, has filled two vacancies. Newton C. Brainard and Lucius F. Robinson, Jr., have been named members. The term is 10 years.

Wesleyans for Intervention

Weslayan University students, in a poll on foreign policy, have voted for immediate intervention in the European war. Of 456 students voting, 184 favored immediate intervention, 126 participation in the war only if the United States is invaded, 114 continuation of measures short of war, 28 complete pacifism.

Shad Make Appearance

The shad fishing has improved. Fishermen who found the Connecticut River practically without fish during the first days of the open season, began to bring in large hauls after heavy rain had swelled the stream. One Windsor fisherman took 1,984 fish in two hauls of his seine.

Naval Reservists' Service Status

Naval Reserves, officers and men, will be released to civilian activities soon after the termination of the emergency, Lieut. Commander C. H. Taecker, Recruiting Officer at the Federal Building in Boston, announces.

Regardless of the number of years remaining in their enlistments, Naval Reservists will be released to inactive duty as soon as their services can be spared, the officer said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 16

12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

Christian Science Program For Friday, May 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News reradiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Reradiocast of Friendship Bridge.
7:30 p. m.—Byways and Trails—Prof. John C. Scammell.

(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program: News; English Instruction and Music.

WBOS (11.87mc)

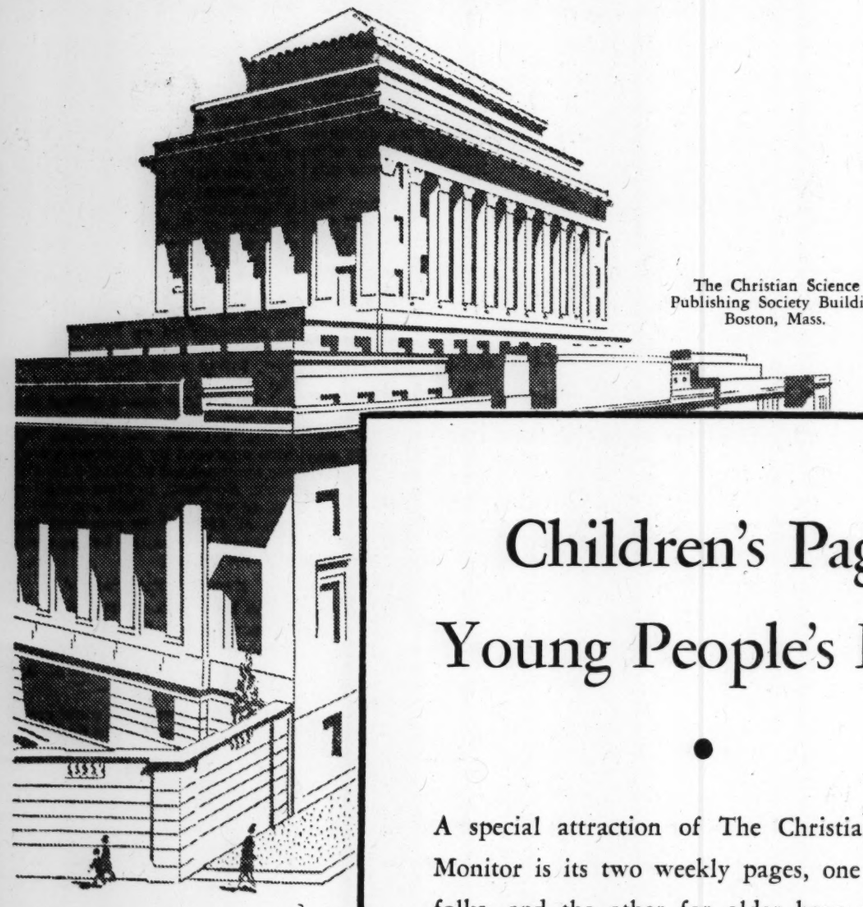
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Melody Time"; "Tropical Moods"; "Hollywood and its Stars."
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; "Speaking of Liberty"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Master's Orchestra; "Intermezzo."
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic Melodies"; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Popular Serenade"; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude, Johnny Long's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Branda Musulin Recital, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Listening Post," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"May Greeting"—Choir; News in English; Gypsy Orchestra; Rakoczi March; National Anthem, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, Commentator: J. B. McGeachy, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Light Music, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Scenes from Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm," DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Talk: "In My Opinion," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER



The Christian Science Publishing Society Building Boston, Mass.

Children's Page
Young People's Page

A special attraction of The Christian Science Monitor is its two weekly pages, one for little folks, and the other for older boys and girls. Special pictorial and instructive features for young readers are grouped here, and make friends in many lands. Just one of the many home features of this well-balanced family newspaper.

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Colt's Arms Strike Ended; Wages Raised

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Settlement of the two-day strike at the Colt's Patent Firearms Company, largest American producer of machine guns, paved the way today for speedy resumption of production of weapons for the Army and for Great Britain.

The strike was settled late last night when workers ratified an agreement which Robert F. Mintz, organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (C. I. O.), said would add $2,000,000 to the company's annual pay roll in higher wages and liberalized vacations.

The 5,600 strikers were ordered to return to their jobs this morning in the huge Connecticut Riverfront plant and two smaller factories in the City.

Mr. Mintz said the mass meeting vote, which was taken less than two hours after a mediation committee consisting of union and company representatives and Federal and State authorities had reached an accord on a tentative code, was "practically unanimous."

The terms of the settlement, as stated by Mr. Mintz, included a flat wage increase of 7 cents an hour; time and a half for overtime, which in most instances means anything beyond a 5½-day week; a minimum of 45 cents an hour for women workers and 50 cents for men; a one-week vacation with pay for all employees with the company on Jan. 1, 1941, which he declared would provide vacations for 2,000 additional workers. Piecework operators will also be given a wage adjustment.

The company said the workers have been paid between 50 cents and $1.20 an hour, but Mr. Mintz charged that some employees received as little as 37 cents an hour.

The organizer said the agreement was by stipulation and that its terms would be in effect pending an election under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board. The company, Mr. Mintz asserted, recognized the C. I. O. Union as sole bargaining agent during the negotiations just completed.

The strikers had sought a flat 20 cents-an-hour wage increase, time and a half for overtime, and a one-week vacation. The firm's offer of a 10 per cent raise, time and a half for overtime, and vacations for all employees with the company on Sept. 1, 1940, was rejected.

Mr. Mintz described the "settlement" as "an outstanding victory for the men."

Wage Adjustment

RUTLAND, Vt., May 15 (AP)—The Central Vermont Public Service Corporation said it would make a wage adjustment to employees in the near future to offset the rise in the cost of living. William Johnston, Jr., Vice-President, declined to state the percentage of increase. He said the adjustment would not be in the nature of a blanket increase for the 400 employees in Vermont and western New Hampshire.

Nashua Strike Ends

NASHUA, N. H., May 15 (AP)—A 36-hour strike at the New England Wood Preserving Plant ended last night after a conference of company and union officials and New Hampshire Labor Conciliator, John S. B. Davie.

Mr. Davie said the men would return today, and that the settlement included a 3-cent-an-hour increase over a base wage of 51 cents an hour, time and one-half for overtime beyond eight hours a day, and reference of any future disagreements to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Strikers Still Out

MADISON, Maine, May 15 (AP)—A walkout of members of the Textile Workers Union (C. I. O.) at the Madison Woolen Company plant here remained in effect without indications of an early settlement.

George Jarbar, T. W. U. A. Director, said a "complete walkout" was effected and that none of the employees had entered the plant at any of the three shifts. There was no picketing or disturbance.

James Cook, Superintendent of the plant, said no attempt would be made to operate the mills, which were filling a Government order for cloth for the CCC with six weeks' work remaining. About 350 were employed.

Disagreement over wage arbitration, seniority and voluntary checkoff clauses, and length of the contract, exists between the union and the company.

Carpenters Stay Out

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15 (AP)—A strike of 600 carpenters which has halted work on two naval buildings and a housing project continued in full swing today after a union mass meeting last night rejected contractors' proposals for a quick settlement.

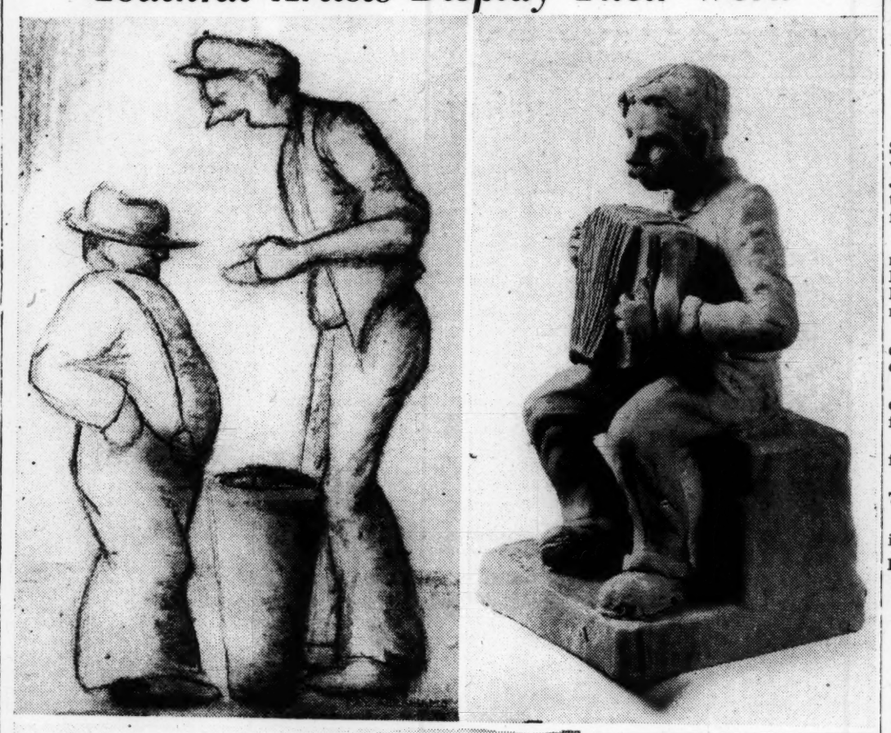
Mills Advance Pay

NORWOOD, Mass., May 15 (AP)—The Holliston Mills, cloth manufacturers, has announced a flat six cents an hour increase for approximately 200 employees, effective immediately. The management declined to give a comparison of old and new wage scales.

Pier Sheds Burned

SAN PEDRO, Calif., May 15 (AP)—Four blocks of pier sheds on the west side of Los Angeles harbor's main channel were destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin yesterday. Preliminary estimates placed the loss at $500,000.

Youthful Artists Display Their Work



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Exhibits at Museum of Fine Arts

Upper left: Politics (charcoal). Artist, Fay Abrahams, age 16. Teacher, Miss Brink. Upper right: Accordion Player, plasticine. Artist, Janet Fritz, age 16. Teacher, Miss Le Brecht. Lower: Horse, plasticine. Artist, Dorothy Allman, age 13. Teacher, Miss Le Brecht.

Talent of Youth Is Shown At Museum of Art Exhibit

The young generation is looking at the world of today with clear eyes and shrewd judgment. It is nevertheless finding beauty and courage and sincerity in the human race, rising through the clutter of confused action. All this is indicated by the exhibition which opens today, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Several galleries on the first floor have been hung with drawings and paintings by boys and girls, from eight to 18 years of age, who attend the summer courses and Saturday morning winter classes of the Museum.

Realism predominates. Subjects are drawn less from the realms of pure fancy than in former years and more from the daily scene. From every experience of living known to the young people, in home, in school, on playing field, in the dance hall, in camp, the themes have been selected.

One of the most striking exhibits is a scene, by a teen-age girl, showing mothers and small children terrified, brave, bewildered, in a rough air-raid shelter, during a bombardment. Two companion drawings by another girl depict, on the left the suppression of democracy by dictators; on the right the Cross looming large in the foreground while the dictators crawl conquered beneath it.

Groups of propagandists, bent in subversive conversation, hatch plots against free nations. Small-town politicians are portrayed with tolerant humor. The comical tumbles of the young skater as well as the grace of the accomplished performer are utilized in decorative composition. A somewhat sophisticated water color shows two little girls sipping through straws from one ice cream soda.

The influence of the motion picture is noticeable in bright water colors, employing much scarlet and vermilion, which are easily traced to "Fantasia." There are scenes from the trumpeters' march in "Aida," and from the "Nutcracker Suite." One abstract, almost Surrealist painting, inspired by music, makes symbolic use of hands, trumpet, accordion and piano key board. The approach seems to be largely in the oriental manner, Museum officials comment; that is, through relating the operations of nature rather than recording objects photographically.

In a corner one comes upon a water color which is touchingly nostalgic, a picture of an English oak, by a 12-year-old British girl in Boston for the "duration." The typical patchwork of oats and cabbage fields constitutes the background, while red poppies and blue cornflowers bloom among the wheat in the foreground. Two landscapes are recognized as spots in the Fenway near Muddy River. They were done in the middle of winter when it was so cold the young artists could hardly hold a brush.

The Museum staff, watching the annual hanging from year to year, note a great difference from the work of students of even half a decade ago. This is due partly to changed world conditions and ideas, and partly to teaching methods, which have made great progress since the days of labored reproduction, in charcoal, for example, of the head of Clytie or the foot of Mercury, from the plaster cast.

Freedom to express their individuality and the passing scene is an obvious feature of the work of the students. The exhibits are selected from the portfolios of about 400 young people. About 100 attend the summer classes, given twice a week, and about 300 the classes held on Saturday morning during the winter. The exhibition will close on May 29—P. S.

'Ad' Women Plan For Their 'Brunch'

Final plans for a Sunday-morning Brunch, which is to welcome the women visitors attending the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Advertisers, to be held in Boston during the week of May 25, were discussed by the women's group of the Advertising Club of Boston.

Boston advertising women are assuming much responsibility for the many activities incident to the forthcoming convention, and Mrs. Margaret Kedian, a director of the Boston Club, is working closely with the local committee in pointing up the various functions of this division. Miss Helen Audella, Boston Convention Chairman, and well known to advertising groups in Philadelphia and New York, heads the reception party on Sunday afternoon, May 25, at the Hotel Statler.

Miss Mary I. Barber, Uncle Sam's only dollar-a-year woman, and now food consultant in the Subsistence Department in the Office of Production Management in Washington, heads the list of speakers at the Consumer Luncheon to be held at the Copley Plaza on Tuesday, May 27. Other speakers will include Mrs. William T. Buckner, President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Lucy Milligan, Chairman of the Women's Division of the National Association of Manufacturers.

All proceeds over and above which met at the Hotel Brunswick last night under the chairmanship of Miss Syd Peters.

luncheon costs will be donated to the cause of civilian relief in Great Britain.

Fast Street Digging Rescues Dog and Cat

By the Associated Press

Brattleboro, Vt., May 15

Toiling speedily under a warm noon-day sun, a highway crew dug up a street today and rescued a frisky but careless dachshund which had chased a cat into the outlet of an underground drain pipe.

The dog's cries echoed from a catch basin for four and a half hours before the workers reached him.

After traveling 200 feet into the pipe the dog was unable to move. Neither was the badly frightened cat.

Defense Class Of Women To Give Exhibit

Demonstration day exercises of the first graduating class of the Women's Civilian Defense School will be held tomorrow at 2:30 behind the Boston Common baseball field at Park Square.

The 98 graduates will appear in a sturdy coveralls, the schools work clothes, as they participate in a stirrup pump fire drill, a stretcher drill, and other exercises. An Anderson's Air Raid Shelter will serve as an air raid warden's post during the demonstrations.

The invited guests are Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, which sponsored the defense school, and Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Committee's Protection Division.

Graduation exercises will be held tonight in Faneuil Hall with Sharles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, the principal speakers.

Hub Sub Stations For Paying Taxes

For the convenience of the tax paying public five sub stations for payment of poll and other taxes and water bills will be opened from May 19 to May 23 inclusive, City oCllector Merritt Thompson announced today.

They are: Dorchester, at the Codman Square Branch Library and the Gibson Street Yard of the Public Works Department; in Hyde Park in the Municipal Building on River Street; in Roslindale at the Municipal Building at Roslindale Square; in Brighton, at the Town Hall on Washington Street.

With the exception of the Hyde Park sub station which will be opened from 10 a. m., to 2 p. m., each day the sub stations will be open from 12 until 3.

Boston Pushing Cotton Week Plans

Interest in cotton goods is greater than ever before, in opinion of retailers who plan extensive window displays of cotton for National Cotton Week, May 16 to 24.

Manufacturers and retailers are co-operating to put the idea of National Cotton Week over the top at a time of year when people naturally think of lighter weight clothing, point out Boston merchants.

Food Consultant

Miss Mary I. Barber

Assistant to Chief of Subsistence, U. S. Army, who will address advertising women and guests at the Consumer Luncheon of the Advertising Federation of America Convention, May 27, on the subject: "Three Million Meals a Day."

Schedule Out On 11th Call For Draftees

Induction schedule for the 11th Selective Service call for 1,756 men was announced today by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding the First Army Corps Area, as follows:

June 2—At Portland, Maine, 80 men; Manchester, N. H., 50 men; Rutland, Vt., 30 men; Providence, R. I., 75 men; Hartford, Conn., 165 men.

June 3—At Portland, 80; Manchester, 50; Rutland, 32; Providence, 75; Hartford, 165.

June 4—Portland, 84; Manchester, 59; Providence, 75; Hartford, 165.

June 5—Providence, 83; Hartford, 165.

June 6—Hartford, 165; and June 7, Hartford 158.

Other defense and military news in brief:

Private Honored — Francis J. Jordan of Boston, a private in an anti-tank company of the 101st Infantry at Camp Edwards, has won a citation for his "alertness and keen, cool judgment" in directing the checking of a fire May 8 in a camp hospital in which he was a patient. In presenting the citation yesterday, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Moore of the 26th Division disclosed that Private Jordan awakened and discovered a fire in a ward, then sounded an alarm and directed attendants in fighting the flames.

Knox at War College—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox will address the graduating class at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., tomorrow it was announced. Following the graduating exercises Secretary Knox will inspect the great Navy Air Base at Quonset Point.

Coast Guard Graduates—The Treasury Department announced that 22 men will graduate from the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., next Monday with the degree of Bachelor of Science and the rank of Ensign. The commencement address will be delivered by Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury. Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant will make a brief talk.

What the Church Can Do—The basic task of American churches "is to help provide a philosophy of life and code of ethics" acceptable to the thousands of men in the Nation's Army camps, the Rev. Dwight J. Bradley, Executive Director of the Council of Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States, and Acting Director of the Christian Commission for Camp Communities of the Home Missions Council of North America, declared yesterday. Addressing a meeting in Portland, Maine, sponsored by the Maine Council of Churches, Dr. Bradley said, "This philosophy must be one that is basically democratic and one protected from disillusionment which might creep in from lack of total co-operation among the Protestant churches."

Mine Sweeper Launched—The new Navy mine sweeper Roller was launched at the Snow Shipyards, Rockland, Maine, yesterday, with five-year-old Linda Ann Dean of Bath, as sponsor. The Roller is one of several mine sweepers being built at this yard for the Navy.

Portland Guns Roar—The entire Portland, Maine, area was shaken for nearly an hour yesterday when a battery of coast defense rifles at Fort Levett, Cushing Island, blasted away for 45 minutes at a target far at sea. Army officials said that 250th Coast Artillery gunners, manning weapons of "major caliber," had achieved "excellent results" at a range of from 12 to 14 miles.

Exemption for Married Men—Declaring that she did not believe homes should be broken up except in actual warfare, Representative Margaret C. Smith (R) of Maine said today she hoped Congress would amend the draft law to defer married men. The Congresswoman also said she believed compulsory military training eventually would be adopted in this country. "This would prevent the injustice of any Selective Service system in which, by lot, one is taken and another left."

Flying Cadet Committee—More than a score of prominent Massachusetts business and civic leaders have accepted positions on the advisory committee of the New England Flying Cadet Committee to co-operate with the committee on plans for "Flying Cadet Week" to be held throughout New England beginning Sunday, it was announced by Maj. Willis S. Fitch, General Charman of the Committee. The executive committee for the program was announced at H. Ainsley Highman, Charles R. Codman, Gardiner H. Fiske, Dudley H. Dorr, Frank J. Simpson, and Raymond P. Baldwin.

Car Safety Drive Taken Into Governor's Office

CONCORD, N. H., May 15 (AP)—Councilor William A. Molloy of Nashua is a man of firm convictions. He sponsored a bill in the State Legislature to fine persons who leave keys in ignition switches of their automobiles, but the House of Representatives killed the measure.

Today he walked into the office of Gov. Robert O. Blood and handed the Chief Executive a set of car keys. He said he had taken them out of the Governor's car, parked near the State House.

Seek Fund-Raising Merger

R. J. Keller

Leaders Discuss Proposals

A proposal to merge all regular and emergency fund-raising activities of major charitable organizations of Greater Boston into a single annual campaign, in event of war, is discussed by (left to right) Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Robert Cutler, President of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils, and Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

The proposal, being considered in Washington today at a conference of national officials of leading service groups, would set up a common fund-raising budget for the American Red Cross, United Service Organizations, Foreign Relief Agencies, and the Community Chest movement.

The plan was adopted locally by representatives of these groups at a luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and is being considered in cities throughout the country this week. Adoption of the scheme on a national scale hinges somewhat upon today's meeting in Washington.

Gold Wings as Navy Air Pilot Reward a Dorchester Youth

Ralph A. Holland of Dorchester, a United States Navy recruit in November, is a Navy Air Pilot today, a lot sooner than he expected.

He received his gold wings last week, the result of clear thinking and instinctive desire to prevent the destruction of the plane in which he and a pilot were flying to Norfolk, Va., from Pensacola, Fla.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Holland, learned about it in a letter from their son His account of the affair was very sketchy. "Please forgive me," young Ralph wrote, "for not writing sooner. I haven't been able to. On my way up here the plane I was in had motor trouble and the pilot bailed out. It was a new ship so I tried to bring it in. The only field I could get to was so small I had to pancake in."

After joining the Navy last autumn, young Holland, was stationed at the training station at Newport, R. I., for a short time. Indicating he wanted to study airplane metalcraft, he was assigned to a school at the Navy Air Station at Pensacola, Fla. He graduated from the school in April, fifth in his class, his father said.

During April, he made a visit home to take part in the B. A. A. marathon, finishing twenty-fifth. In his letter to his parents, he said he hopes to run again in the Pat Dengis Memorial Race in Philadelphia. In 1937, Holland, captain of the Boston Trade School track team, was Boston's 1,000-yard champion.

Hotel and Motor-Camp Alliance Proposed at Boston Meeting

Emphasizing that the better-type motor camps and tourists' accommodations are cutting sharply into much urban hotel business, Franklin Moore, President of the American Hotel Association, advocated joining such enterprises. "We must join them, if we can't lick them," he declared in speaking at the closing banquet of the National Convention of the Hotel Sales Managers Association, held at the Hotel Statler last evening.

"There's only one great difference that I can see between our own large hotels and these rapidly growing motor camps of the better sort," added Mr. Moore, "and that is that where our rooms are piled one on top of the other, the accommodations at a motor camp are spread out side by side over a wide acreage."

A study of the reasons why a large part of the touring public does not stop at hotels "is far more important than any amount of business you may bring in," he declared. And he urged hotel men not to be so wrapped up in their own present successes as to lose vision of future trends in changing methods of travel on the part of the touring public.

A large share of the transportation difficulties faced by the railroads today, he added by way of warning, is due to the fact that so many railroad men had grown up with the industry, traveled by rail, and took their families by rail, largely because of the free transportation offered, and could not see ahead to competition by air and motor travel.

Mr. Moore also emphasized cleanliness as one of the greatest assets to a successful hotel business, and cited instances of many older hotels which were still doing good business along side of new and gaudier hotels which were not so successful, merely because the former had maintained high standards of cleanliness and a homelike atmosphere.

Gas Price Probe Asked

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15 (AP)—Gov. J. Howard McGrath said today he recommended an investigation of a series of increases in gasoline prices in Rhode Island in the last few weeks and declared he would ask the State Council on Defense, as soon as it is appointed, to carry on the probe.

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Parking Meter Bill Rejected By the House

After a lengthy debate, the Massachusetts House today rejected a bill authorizing municipalities to install parking meters on public highways. Previously the Senate had approved the bill, classed by opponents as a "nuisance" and "another tax on overtaxed motorists."

Tax Abatement

Repeal of the law requiring payment of 50 per cent of tax bills amounting to $1,000 or more as a condition to seeking a tax abatement was denied in the Massachusetts House yesterday.

The law, adopted two years ago, allows withholding of payment on tax bills below $1,000 while an abatement is sought. Opponents of the repeal bill argued that communities might be handicapped financially if large taxpayers withheld payment of taxes until an abatement case is settled. The repeal measure had been favored by the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Language: The House overturned an adverse committee report on a bill requiring the teaching of Polish and Lithuanian languages in high schools with 150 or more pupils upon the petition of the parents or guardians of 15 or more pupils.

Today the House referred those measures to the Committee on Municipal Finance because they involve municipal expenditure.

Health Insurance: Bills to establish two voluntary health insurance plans in Massachusetts were ordered to a third reading by the House.

Herter: A testimonial dinner will be tendered to Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the House, by his Republican and Democratic colleagues in the Legislature at the Hotel Statler on June 2.

Housing: The Senate concurred with the House by passing to be engrossed a bill to allow local housing authorities to engage in construction of housing for defense workers.

Retail Stores: The Upper Branch, with the House, rejected legislation to limit to 50 hours a week employment of workers in retail food stores.

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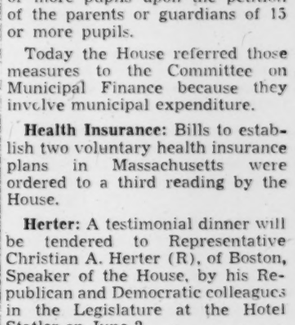

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Sennits, $3.50 to $5 Mesh Panama, $5 to $10

Mackinaws, $5 Regular Panama, $7 to $50

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New Films at Metropolitan and Twin Houses—Current Art Shows

Gary Cooper, Miss Stanwyck Starred in 'Meet John Doe'

Frank Capra's "Meet John Doe," which came to the screen of the Metropolitan Theater today, is an important film, notable for its honesty, sincerity, human understanding, and compassion.

John Doe of course takes his name from the legal designation of the nameless. He is the average citizen, the little man.

John Doe is born in a newspaper column. The new editor of the paper, Connell, begins by discharging its old employees. Ann, the columnist, prints a letter from "John Doe," saying that he is going to jump off City Hall at midnight on Christmas in protest against the injustices of the world.

The newspaper exploits the situation by printing a series of attacks on politicians under the "John Doe" signature. Finally it becomes necessary to have a John Doe. The newspaper picks "Long John" Willougby, who used to be a minor league pitcher.

Later, a radio speech by John Doe begins a country-wide movement to form John Doe Clubs. The erstwhile pitcher canvasses the country in their behalf until he learns, on the night of their first national convention, that the entire project has been sponsored by D. B. Norton, Fascist-minded publisher of the Bulletin, who intends turning the clubs into a political springboard from which to jump into the White House. The climax of the picture and its dénouement offers scenes that are memorably spectacular, exciting, and moving. The fade-out strikes a false note but perhaps Mr. Capra may be forgiven that.

With George Barnes to guide brilliantly Mr Capra's camera, "Meet John Doe" descends among the people and makes itself felt as part of the democratic scene. The innumerable character types have been searched out for particular values and each small contribution enriches the whole. They supply both comedy and pathos.

On three or four occasions Mr. Capra tends to oversentimentalize, principally in the scene of Norton's last-minute reformation. These scenes minimize slightly but by no means vitiate the accomplishment of "Meet John Doe." The scenes of the rain-soaked stadium convention, ending with Norton's exposure of John Doe, are impressive. The brief shot of John Doe and the "Colonel" riding in a box car against half-lighted landscape is full of contentment and freedom. The revelation to John Doe of Norton's real intentions by the drunken Connell is brilliantly acted. Among other things, "Meet John Doe" offers James Gleason a role with scope for his resources.

Gary Cooper's shyness, his lanky awkwardness, are used to full advantage. There is no doubting his John Doe. Walter Brennan is excellent as the dour and skeptical "Colonel." Barbara Stanwyck has been splendidly coached in her performances as the newspaper girl whose early materialism is conquered not only by her admiration for her imaginary character but also for its portrayer. There are good contributing performances by Edward Arnold, Irving Bacon, Rod La Rocque, Spring Byington, Regis Toomey, J. Farrell MacDonald, Sterling Holloway, Aldrich Bowker, Gary Owen, and many others.

Perhaps the most encouraging thing about "Meet John Doe" is that, while giving patriotism its full due of attention, the picture makes it abundantly clear that, as far as loving our neighbors goes, national boundaries are nothing more nor less than picket fences on a broad scale.

The companion feature is "Strange Alibi" with Arthur Kennedy and Joan Perry heading the cast.

Richard Tucker

Pauline Chellis and Her Workshop Group

Who will appear, with other students of Miss Chellis, in a recital in Jan Veen Studio Hall, Saturday afternoon.

Spring Exhibition Opens At the Boston Art Club

By Dorothy Adlow

The spring exhibition at the Boston Art Club will continue during the next two weeks. On view are oils, water colors, drawings and sculptures by members. In recent years the exhibitions of this group have become considerably smaller. The material is consequently shown to better advantage, with a generous allotment of space to each contributor.

Portraits dominate the gallery. Many Art Club members know how to make a likeness which is satisfactory both for its resemblance to the model and for its consistent design. Outstanding portraits are contributed by Mary Evangeline Walker, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, and Philip T. Hicks. Notable landscapes are contributed by Blanche E. Colman, Joseph Butera, Mr. Garabedian, Rosamund Pier Hunt, Molly Ayer, and F. John Hilliard. There is considerable range in the visualization of nature, and each of our painters follows his personal inclination. The landscapes are much more varied than the personal portraits.

This exhibition has many fine pieces of still-life which brighten the display. Floral themes are contributed by Lloyd Wesley Broome, Isabel Russell, Antoinette Inglis, Grace Evelyn Brown, and Theresa R. Robbins. Rosamund Coolidge's "Pottery Workers" is a pleasing canvas both for subject and painting quality.

Among the water colors are some expressions of exhilaration by Charles Connick. There are other pictures to which the painters have imparted poetic moods such as "Warmth Within" by Mary-Louise Gordon.

There are a few sculpture exhibits. The project for a fountain by Franz Denghausen is nicely planned. We would like to see it materialize in enlarged dimensions. Mr. Denghausen is one of our more talented local sculptors. A small figure modeled by Zelda Lions is also exhibited.

* * *

Copley Society

Photographic portraits and painted miniatures by Mrs. Edward Chauvenet Holden (Dorothy Jarvis) are to be on view at the Copley Society through May 23.

Mrs. Holden is a Boston trained portraitist. Photography became a subject of interest and study later when she learned her technique in London. Portraiture is her metier whatever instrument of expression she employs. She seems to enjoy working with people and getting them into characteristic as well as relaxed poses. The artificiality of portraiture is utterly lacking in her camera studies and she seems to merit the title of Master Craftsman conferred upon her by the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts.

The miniatures are skillfully painted. Here Mrs. Holden shows the patient hand, the searching eye. She also shows how she grasps in these small pictures the personality of sitters of varying character. Miniature painting in its essence does not seem an art which can expect to receive encouragement in our time, since it is so exacting, and since there seems scant reward to compensate for the expenditure of effort. It seems paradoxical, too, that an artist like Mrs. Holden, who can achieve a likeness with the rapidity with which the camera operates can attune herself to the arduous and meticulous undertaking of a miniature. The latter is an American art the tradition of which reaches well back into Colonial days. Tenacity is characteristic of New England artists, and they spare no effort.

* * *

Vose Galleries

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, there is an exhibition of painting by Matthew William Boyhan. Former student at the Boston Museum School, Mr. Boyhan held the Prix de Rome in 1936. Since his return to the United States he has made several murals, including one at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington.

Mr. Boyhan shows the experimental spirit. His pictures are painted in gouache, tempera, duco, and oil. They show a flexible attitude and a willingness to be led somewhat by the nature of the media. They also show a special feeling for the texture and workability of the paint. Much of the influence of his Boston teacher, Alexandre Iacovleff, has clung to Mr. Boyhan despite his studies and newly acquired influences in Italy.

The portraits are painted with a flowing, if thrifty, brush. Mr. Boyhan appreciates the value of simplification. Such abbreviated methods were commonly employed in Paris, initiated by painters like Picasso and Derain. The still-lifes, too, have the flowing quality, with emphasis upon large and generalized forms. Modern painters have set paint free. They are now finding ways to keep it in check.

Mr. Boyhan's interest and practice in mural painting is revealed in his easel pictures. Some of them seem unwillingly confined within the boundaries of the frame. They seem to ask for expansion, or for association with a larger theme.

Leo Litwin

Pianist to be soloist in "Rhapsody in Blue" at the Pops Saturday, May 17.

Egon Petri

Who will be soloist at the Symphony Hall Pop concert on the evening of May 18.

'Cheers for Miss Bishop'

"Cheers for Miss Bishop," which opened today at the Paramount and Fenway, is the story of a schoolteacher. It pays warm tribute to a noble profession.

It is also Ella Bishop's personal story. Actually, the film is concerned more with Miss Bishop's affairs of the heart than with her professional career. The romantic element overshadows the main theme.

The story begins with Ella Bishop's admittance to Midwestern University as a freshman. Martha Scott plays the role, and with the aid of makeup she carries on the impersonation successfully through all of Ella's 62 years.

* * *

Stephen Vincent Benét, Adelaide Heilbron, and Sheridan Gibney have drawn their adaptation from Bess Streeter Aldrich's novel. Under the influence of Tay Garnett's direction, it is strong in detail, treated with affection and at length. Perhaps too much length. Avoidance of the occasional oversentimentality would probably have given the story more force. Ella is twice disappointed in love and is forced to bring up the daughter of a cousin who entices Ella's first fiancé away from her.

The story reaches its climax as the night of Ella's retirement coincides with the fifty-first alumni banquet, the last in Central Hall, the original university building. Having weathered her personal tribulations and the storms of changing university administrations, Ella briefly reminds her former students of President Corcoran's words, spoken half a century before, that "wisdom is the first cousin to freedom and freedom is the glory of our Nation and our people."

"Cheers for Miss Bishop" is well made and for the most part persuasive. Although similar in theme to "Mr. Chips," Douglas A. Rowland's production should not be thought imitative. It strikes the American note in a universal theme—though with less vigor and effect than did the Hiltonian adventure into education. There are reliable performances by people like William Gargan as Sam Peters, Edmund Gwenn as President Corcoran, Sidney Blackmer and Donald Douglas as Ella's early suitors, and by Sterling Holloway, Dorothy Peterson, Marsha Hunt, John Arledge, William Farnum, and others.

* * *

"Sis Hopkins," the companion feature, had served Rose Melville as a stage piece for many honorable years and Mabel Normand as a movie vehicle in 1919. It has been remodelled to fit Judy Canova. The alterations were undertaken by Republic Pictures.

"Sis" (Miss Canova) is supposed to be a rural stranger planted in urban palaces and pleasure domes. She is the guest of her Uncle Horace Hopkins (Charles Butterworth), a plumbing tycoon whose wife, Clara, and daughter, Carol, have social ambitions. After she has scandalized these climbers by her rustic antics, "Sis" is shipped off to a university which Uncle Horace has endowed heavily and which Carol attends.

Miss Canova's fans will not be surprised to learn that "Sis" makes an immediate hit with Jeff Farnsworth (Bob Crosby), who is in charge of the university musical show. Carol plots to undermine the success of "Sis" but her efforts are of no avail against Judy and the script writers. All ends happily with a giant extravaganza starring "Sis."

Here, as elsewhere, the film rests chiefly on the capable Miss Canova. Her hill-billy characterization, her grotesqueues, and her yodeling are the cornerstone of the entertainment. The plot is a series of devices to introduce her numbers.

The film employs several secondary talents, among them Jerry Colonna of the handlebar moustaches. Hero of the piece is Bob Crosby, who leads his musicians through several lively tunes including "That Ain't Hay," and "Well! Well!" Charles Butterworth enacts Uncle Horace with customary solemn mien.

The principal difficulty seems to be that the characters and situations are very much overdrawn.

Tonight at the Pops

"El Capitan," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
Scherzo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvorak
"Iron Foundry" ..... Mossoloff
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
Bolero ..... Ravel
Songs by the Framingham State Teachers College Glee club
Fantasy, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" ..... Churchill-Bodge
Moto Perpetuum ..... Strauss
"Aragonaise" from "Le Cid" ..... Massenet

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Women Aren't Angels." English farce comedy presented by Lee Ephraim. Harry Wagstaff Gribble directed. Settings are by Frederick Fox. The cast includes Elizabeth Sunderland, Bertha Belmore, A. P. Kaye, Walter Burke, Charles Francis, Olive Reeves-Smith, Velma Royton, Marcel Journet, Lionel Ince, Jeraldine Dvorak, Byron Russell, Cynthia Latham, and Roger Smith. Curtain at 8:30.

Third Week of Pop Concerts

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, next week enter upon the third week of their fifty-sixth season. Egon Petri, Dutch pianist, will appear with the orchestra Sunday night in a concert the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of Holland. Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" will be played Monday by Leo Litwin, and on the following night the same composer's Concerto by Jesús María Sanromá. Norma Bertolami, pianist, is the soloist for Thursday. Félix Fox will appear on Saturday. E. Power Biggs, organist, will play with the orchestra on May 25. The programs of the week follow:

Sunday, May 18, at 8:30

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
"España" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Music for a Pageant ..... H. E. Enthoven
Conducted by the Composer
Composed for the Wedding of Their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands.
Piano Concerto No. 1, in B flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Egon Petri
Piano Solos: ..... Medtner
Two Fairy Tales, Op. 20
Prelude in C major,
Gavotte in F-sharp minor ..... Prokofieff
Two Preludes ..... Rachmaninoff
Egon Petri
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

Monday, May 19, at 8:30

Triumphal March from "Aida" Verdi
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
Scherzo and Finale, Symphony No. 5 ..... Beethoven
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Suite from the Ballet, "Swan Lake" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Piano Solo: Leo Litwin
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ..... Prevost
Seventh Slavonic Dance ..... Dvořák

Tuesday, May 20, at 8:30

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
Polka from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
"Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto in F ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Mozart Matriculates" ..... Alec Templeton
Dance of the Buffoons, from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

Wednesday, May 21, at 8:30

Military Polonaise ..... Chopin-Glazounov
Overture to "Coriolanus" ..... Beethoven
"Fugue a la Gigue" ..... Bach-Holst
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saens
Suite ..... Smetana-Byrns
Polka: "The Merry Chicken Yard"
Minuet: "The Little Onion"
Perpetuum Mobile: "Circus"
"Deep River," Negro Spiritual
Arranged by Burleigh
Third Movement, "Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
"Indian Summer," An American Idyl ..... Herbert
"Up the Street," March ..... Morse

Thursday, May 22, at 8:30

"Rakóczy" March from "The Damnation of Faust" ..... Berlioz
Ballet Music from "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Academic Festival Overture ..... Brahms
Adagio for Three Violoncellos and Orchestra ..... Popper
Soloists: Gerard Hafi, Esther Parahley, Olivia Silberberg
Piano Concerto in C major (K. 467) ..... Mozart
Soloist: Norma Bertolami
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" ..... Strauss
Night and Day ..... Porter
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Friday, May 23, at 8:30

"Los Banderillos," March ..... Volpatti
"The Hebrides," Overture ..... Mendelssohn
Ballet of the Sylphs, from "The Damnation of Faust" ..... Berlioz
Scherzo from the Fifth Symphony ..... Shostakovitch
Danse Macabre, Symphonic Poem ..... Saint-Saëns
"Entrance of the Little Fauns" ..... Pierné
Divertissement ..... Ibert
Mexican Rhapsody ..... McBride
"The Toy Trumpet" ..... Scott
"Knightsbridge," March ..... Eric Coates

Saturday, May 24, at 8:30

"Pomp and Circumstance," March Elgar
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto in A minor ..... Schumann
Soloist: Félix Fox
"España," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"None but the Lonely Heart" ..... Tchaikovsky-Caillliet
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

Sunday, May 25, at 8:30

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
"Karélia," Rhapsody ..... Klami
Concerto in F major (No. 13) for Organ and Orchestra ..... Handel
Sonata in C major (No. 12) for Orchestra with Organ ..... Mozart
Concerto in One Movement for Organ and String Orchestra with Kettle Drums ..... Poulenc
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Bach Goes to Town" ..... Alec Templeton
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Glière

Charlie Chaplin

In "Easy Street," now revived at the Fine Arts.

Civic Symphony Quindecennial

Joseph Wagner, composer and conductor, brought out a new version of his Rhapsody for clarinet, piano, and strings at the fifteenth anniversary concert of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra at Jordan Hall last evening, with Victor Polatschek and Jules Wolffers taking the solo parts. The members of the orchestra, by way of marking the occasion, presented Mr. Wagner with a plaque at the conclusion of the program, one of their representatives making the gift at the front of the platform.

Mr. Wagner spoke briefly, remarking on the purpose of the organization to offer its public good things from the classic repertory, along with modern pieces, some of tested and others of hopeful merit—novelties in particular by American composers. He gave friendly mention to his concertmaster, A. Gerling, who he said had belonged to Civic Symphony right from the beginning and had worked up from a second violinist to the top position in the string section.

The Rhapsody proved to be an opportunity for the clarinetist, Mr. Polatschek, to display his talents and to give illustration of the tone-blend of a woodwind instrument with piano and violins. For while the piece is written on two themes, with variations, it seemed to have more interest as a study in sonorities than as one in structure. Not that the tone coloring took on particular brilliance or the tone contrasts great surprise; but the mingling of the three types of sound, the blown, the bowed, and the struck, was something in all regards skillful and pleasing. Excellent ensemble, then; and the pianist, Mr. Wolffers, a discreet contributor.

Better proof that the orchestra's 15 years have been well spent could not be asked for than the performance set forth of Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C. This is no easy work to bring to realization. In point of style it is as much of a task as Symphony No. 7 or No. 8. Though of Beethoven's early period, it is pure Beethoven in every note and no mere echo of an earlier time than his.

W. P. T.

Young Composers' Contest

The Committee of the Young People's Concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society is holding a contest for composers between the ages of 10 and 18 inclusive. The Committee desires to bring to the attention of the musical public a number of works honoring the Centennial Celebration of the Society.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Slone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Marco Millions," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the Tributary Theater. Eliot Duvey, director. 8:30.

Wilbur—
"Women Aren't Angels," featuring Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Emerson College Theater, 130 Beacon Street (Entrance on Berkeley Street)—
"Gold in the Hills," presented by the Emerson College drama group. 8:30.

Playhouse—
"Androcles and the Lion," by George Bernard Shaw. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Spring concert by the Peoples Choral Union of Boston, Inc. Stanley Hassell, director. 8:30.

Dance

Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—
Symposium of the dance presented by members of the Y. W. C. A. Modern Dance Classes. 8.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. 12, 1:58, 3:56, 5:44, 7:42, 9:40. "Skiing on Your Feet," and "Rhapsody in Violin." Continuous from noon.

Exeter—
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Quintuplets in "Growing Up." 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 10:10 a. m., 1:04, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Double Date," Ed Lowe and Una Merkel. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Break of Hearts," Katharine Hepburn and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 10. "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young and David Niven. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20.

Modern—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Las Vegas Nights," 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Scollay—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "Las Vagas Nights," 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The History of Our Monroe Doctrine," "Eyes on Brazil," "Art of Fencing," "Punch Romlin Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Nazis in Brazil," "Paderewski Concert," "Benchley Comedy," "San Francisco and Chinatown," "Ice Capers," "Sword Play," Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sweetheart of the Navy," Cecilia Parker. 10:50 a. m., 1:27, 4:04, 6:41, 9:08. "23½ Hours Leave," James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

Uptown—
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:30, 10. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Six Lessons with Madame Lazonga," Lupe Velez. 1:45 and 8.
Allston: "Babes in Arms," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "In Old Colorado," Hop-a-Long Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. "Melody and Moonlight," 2. Continuous, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March. "Six Lessons with Madame Lazonga," Lupe Velez. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2, 5:06, 8:12. "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 4:41, 8:47, 9:35.
Cleveland Circle: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Bad Man," Wallace Berry and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous, 1:45-8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Submarine Patrol," Richard Greene. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Tall Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Play Girl," Kay Francis, 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly.
Dorchester: "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. "North Sea Patrol," 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly.
Strand: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 3:15, 8:19. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 6:45, 9:44.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Man-Made Monster," "Horror Island." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. 2:58, 8:59. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:35, 7:35.
Park: "Saint in Palm Springs," "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:40. Continuous from 7:40.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Convoy," Clive Brook. 3:15, 6:26, 9:37. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:47, 4:58, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Break the News," 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 8:15. "Give Us Wings," Wallace Ford. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.
Mystic: "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:20, 8:40. "The Bad Man," Wallace Berry. 3:30, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Monster and the Girl," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.
Strand: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 1:55, 7:50. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 3:30, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 3:17, 9:32. "Sleepers West," 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Murder Among Friends," M. Weaver. 2 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 9:10. "Dead Men Tell," 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. "Sign of the Wolf."
Strand: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.
Revere: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. Continuous from dusk to 11:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Central: "Honeymoon for Three," "Jennie," 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "World Aflame" 2 and 8.
Strand: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "She Couldn't Say No," 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty," 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert and Lewis Howard. 2:09, 7:54. "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood, Rex Harrison. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. "Flight from Destiny," 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and William Lundigren. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Brigham Young, Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to 11:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:31, 8:11. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2:18, 6:30, 9:39.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL" —Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—135 Seats Always at 55c

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of Broadway. Ci. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cl. 6-6363
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American Premiere FRIDAY NOON
PAUL ROBESON in PROUD VALLEY
A tale of the loves, work and songs of the folk of Wales, in the spirit of "The Corn is Green."
Little CARNEGIE 57St. East of 7th Ave.

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'THE DEVIL AND MISS JONES'
starring JEAN ARTHUR with Robert Cummings • Charles Coburn
On Great Stage: China—Russell Markert's Revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, and Glee Club.
[illegible] reserved Circle 6-4600

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ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
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1st Balcony Reserved 50c, 75c, $1. No Tax
ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

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Conducting All American Youth Orch.
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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MERLE OBERON · MELVYN DOUGLAS
BARRY in ERNST LUBITSCH'S
THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING
with BURGESS MEREDITH
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Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck
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A NEW FARCICAL COMEDY
Directed by HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE
Evs.: $2.75 to 55c; Mats. Wed. $1.65 to 55c
Sat. $2.20 to 55c (Tax Incl.)

Commerce and Finance

All-Out Production Found Reversing U. S. Economic Philosophy

Business and Industry

End to Heavy Gold Imports Is Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The May bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board indicates that the large movement of gold to the United States which has been going on since the Munich crisis of 1938 has declined to the level of new gold production.

The report says that capital which has been flowing in is now flowing out again as a result of United States Government loans to foreign countries and because of British liquidation of American assets, while the lease-lend act has completely altered the basis of American export trade.

Much Foreign Gold

Foreigners sold $8,800,000,000 of gold to the United States although foreign gold production amounted to less than $3,500,000,000, in the two and one-half years since Munich, the report said. Most of this exported gold was lost to the central reserve of Britain, France, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and other European countries.

British gold reserves are now virtually exhausted. They were more than $4,000,000,000 before Munich. With Europe blockaded, says the report, and the available gold reserves of the British Empire close to exhaustion, gold could still come from Russia, the Far East and Latin America. But many of the commodities which Japan and Soviet Russia have been obtaining via the Pacific, it is pointed out, can no longer be spared from the United States defense program.

It is believed, as a result of these factors, that the extraordinary gold movement of recent years is at an end and that until the disposition of the great gold holdings of the European continent is finally determined, acquisition of foreign gold by the United States will be largely limited to current gold production abroad. As a matter of fact, since British reserves were exhausted in January, the United States has been acquiring foreign gold at the rate of only $1,400,000,000 a year, which is very little above the annual rate of foreign gold production.

Capital Flowing Out

The tendency toward capital outflow has been greatly strengthened by loans and British liquidation of assets here, it is stated.

"As the funds that have accumulated and will accumulate from such transactions come to be spent in full and the lease-lend act begins to cover exports on an expanding scale, a basic change should be discernible," says the bulletin.

"This country, which has for many years been receiving gold far in excess of its merchandise export surplus because of the present capital inflow, may find the situation sharply reversed. The dominant factor in the months ahead will be the operation of the lease-lend act. A special type of capital export by the United States results from the obligations assumed by foreign countries under the act."

Canadian Victory Loan $600,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced Canada's forthcoming victory loan would be for $600,000,000, third and largest since current hostilities opened. Subscription books will be opened June 2.

Bonds will be available in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 and may be purchased on easy terms over a period of six months.

"These arrangements will enable every Canadian to give the greatest possible support to this loan," the Minister said. His statement did not give the interest rate nor term.

The first loan was for $200,000,000 in January, 1940. It was oversubscribed by 60 per cent with cash subscriptions reaching a total of $321,276,850 when the books were closed.

The second war loan, last September, was for $300,000,000 and reached $342,248,000 when the books were closed.

$12,275,000 Order For Freight Cars

ATLANTA, May 13 (AP)—The Southern Railway has placed three orders totaling $12,275,000 for 4,025 all-steel freight cars for "delivery as fast as possible," R. B. Pegram, Vice-President; announced today.

Largest order was for 3,000 cars to cost $7,500,000 let to the Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Company, Mount Vernon, Ill.

Pullman Car Manufacturing Company, Bessemer, Ala., was awarded an order for 1,500 50-ton box cars to cost $4,200,000.

The St. Louis Car Company, St. Louis, Mo., order called for 25 70-foot baggage-express cars to cost $575,000.

Boeing Officials Study 7-Day Week Work Basis

SEATTLE (AP)—Representatives of the Boeing Aircraft Co., said officials are studying ways to put the big Seattle plant on a seven-day-week work basis, in anticipation of a government request for increased airplane construction.

President Roosevelt last week asked the machine tool industry to go on a seven-day basis.

Boeing's three units are virtually on a six-day basis, with sizeable crews working Saturdays and a few shops operating Sundays. Workers receive overtime on both days.

Hails Bank Insurance

Judge Edward A. Richards

President of the New York Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund.

Savings Bank Life Insurance Council Fetes Sales Gains

Judge Edward A. Richards, President of the New York Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund, and President of the East New York Savings Bank, declared that in the past 30 years Massachusetts had demonstrated that savings bank life insurance was "safe and sound, low in cost and high in value," before the Savings Bank Life Insurance Council celebrating in Boston the writing of $200,000,000 worth of insurance in Massachusetts.

Tributes to Justice Louis D. Brandeis for his foresight in helping establish in Massachusetts a system of savings bank life insurance also featured the jubilee dinner.

Judge Richards said that "savings banks, by issuing life insurance, are not trying to take away the business of life insurance companies. They are simply trying to serve better than the life insurance companies do."

"Savings bank life insurance," he continued, "is not a thing apart from ordinary savings bank service. It is part and parcel of it and designed to promote thrift."

Robert F. Nutting, President of the council, was toastmaster and Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of savings bank life insurance, brought the greetings of Governor Salstonstall. Head table guests in addition to the speakers, were:

Dwight S. Pierce, Bernard J. Rothwell, Crawford H. Stocker, Jr., and Henry W. Chandler, trustees; Richard Bullock, commissioner of savings bank like insurance; Charles C. Handy, president, Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts; Kenneth McDougall, public relations counsel, Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts; Jacob W. Mover, president, Credit Union League of Massachusetts; Harold P. Jenks, director of the division of savings banks for the commonwealth; Lincoln Filene, chairman of the board, Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance League; Clyde S. Cassady, executive secretary, Savings Bank Life Insurance Council; Eugene F. Caldwell, state actuary, division of savings bank life insurance; Everett Hatch, secretary, Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund of New York; Dr. Joseph Burnett, state medical director, divisions of savings bank life insurance; Carl F. Victor, Jr., actuarial director, Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund, New York; Clarence B. Plants, assistant vice-president, New York Savings Bank.

Road Not Allowed To Pay Off Debt

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure has refused a request of trustees for Western Pacific Railroad to pay off any of the corporations millions of dollars of loans.

Trustees wanted to pay off $1,000,000 of $10,000,000 borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The railroad's major creditor, A. C. James Company of New York, wanted trustees to liquidate a $3,000,000 indebtedness. Judge St. Sure rejected both proposals.

The trustees, appointed under a reorganization action taken in Federal Court in 1935, said the company had $7,000,000 on hand, and probably would have $8,000,000 by the end of the year.

"Under ordinary conditions, I should not hesitate to order the trustees to pay $1,000,000 of the RFC indebtedness," the judge said, "but under present circumstances I do not think the trustees have any more than sufficient cash on hand for the needs."

Many Freight Cars Ordered in Year

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Railway Age said that American railroads had ordered 100,876 freight cars during the year ended with April—a larger number than in any calendar year since 1929 when orders were placed for 111,321.

In April alone the roads ordered 16,091 freight cars, bringing to 43,539 the number ordered for the first four months of the year.

The railways, the article added, also ordered 52 locomotives in April, making 321 ordered in the first four months of the year. In addition, in these four months 98 locomotives were ordered by the Government and industry, making a total of 419—the largest total ordered in the first one-third of any year since before the depression.

Orders for 33 passenger train cars placed in April made the total in the first one-third of the year 328, an increase of 302 over the corresponding four months of 1940.

U. S. Under Defense Changing Scarcity to Surplus Economy

First of two articles. The second will appear Saturday.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most striking revelations of the current defense program is the degree to which the capacity of the American economy can be expanded when the thoughts of practical economists are applied to expanding capacity output instead of to reducing it. The typical purpose of economists during peace-time in the past has been toward the curbing of output, or the inserting of resistances in the flow of national economic energy which, in the last analysis, means national wealth. Among such efforts were those directed toward high tariffs, quota systems, crop reduction, the holding back of industrial capacity, the lifting of prices, and so on—all designed to protect particular groups in society from the economic risks involved in the devotion of the full capacity of these groups to the service of the rest of the community.

But under pressure of the defense program, this type of activity has in large part been displaced by its reverse, the concentration of economic attention on means of increasing capacity all along the line and of eliminating such resistances to the flow of economic energy as higher prices, output restrictions, under-capacity operations, bans on the installation of labor-saving machinery, and so on.

Economic Philosophy Reversed

It may, in fact, be a safe generalization, to say that the major economic effect of the defense program to date has been to reverse the whole working philosophy of economics in the United States in recent years and set it in the direction of increasing capacity instead of in direction of holding it back. Whereas the chief concern of economists used to be surpluses, and means of reducing these surpluses the chief preoccupation of both economists and politicians, today "bottlenecks" and shortages have now become the chief concern.

In a very practical sense this has meant that economics has reverted to, or arrived at, its true function of increasing national wealth. For national wealth is best conceived of, not in static terms of totals of factories, machinery, and inventories, but in dynamic terms as a flow of economic activity, more truly reflected in the indices of industrial activity than in hypothetical totals of capital value or static wealth such as were vainly attempted in the case of the railroads a few years ago. National wealth as regarded by most people can thus be thought of as a flow of economic energy, and in these electrical terms, increases in industrial capacity are increases in potential, while most economic devices of recent years may be best thought of as resistances inserted in the flow of economic energy for the protection or aggrandizement of particular groups, poor or rich, at the expense of the rest of the community.

By and large it may be said that in the pre-Roosevelt days most of these resistances, such as high tariffs and periodic "necessary deflation," were inserted for the benefit of the better-off groups in the community, whereas since 1933 most of the resistances have been inserted for the benefit of the "under-privileged," the marginal or high-cost farmers, the unemployed and semi-employed, and other quasi-have-not groups.

Resistances to Energy Flow

The net effect, however, has been the same, namely to insert resistances and so to decrease the current of national economic energy as measured by the business indices. In this sense, up to the inauguration of the all-out defense program, every man's hand was, in an economic sense, against every other man's, and the result, as in France and other democratic-capitalist countries, had begun to try the patience and weaken the hopes of every serious-thinking man.

The defense program, however, has reversed this, and has begun to clear the economic circuit of these resistances, and so to produce a more vigorous flow of economic energy than was ever seen in the United States, or than was so much as conceived even by the most sanguine economists a year ago. At that time the depressing notion had come to prevail almost universally among left-wing as well as right-wing economists, that the best that could be hoped of the economic system was a dull state of semi-prosperity in which there would be a certain amount of unemployment, or waste of manpower and of the creative spirit. This pessimism has now been swept away, so that it may be said that while the general view of the international situation has become steadily darker and more pessimistic, the general view of the domestic economic situation, measured in terms of employment and economic output, has become steadily brighter and more optimistic.

To put this another way, the American economy has, under the impact of the defense program, begun to change from a "surplus economy," to a "scarcity economy," i. e. from an economy of which the major characteristic was a continual surplus of production over market demand, to one in which the major characteristic is a decided shortage of supply below effective demand. This change has come, it happens, unevenly; among the non-ferrous metals, for instance, the scarcities have become paramount, while the farming industry is still beset by surpluses; and so the major efforts of working economists in the metals field are now to expand production and restrict demand while the economists' major effort in agriculture remains that of constricting production and expanding supply.

Scarcity or Excess, Which?

It is unlikely that these two diametrically opposed types of economy and economic philosophy can long exist side by side. Either those economic fields beset by scarcity will gradually absorb into themselves, as into a vacuum, the surplus manpower of such fields as farming, so that in husbandry as in mining the problem will be how to conserve the supply, not how to dispose of it, or else the surplus areas of our national economy will trickle their surplus manpower and their philosophy over into the scarcity areas so powerfully that the will to increase capacity will fail and the country will again go down into another depression.

To describe the change in another way, it may be said that only in an economic system where scarcity is the major problem, and where demand characteristically outruns supply, can there be any true economy or consistent economics. The normal pre-defense economy was shot through with the paradox that efforts to economize on manpower were continually clashing with efforts to waste it. Thus the former Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had done yeoman service in spreading the use of hybrid corn, which increased potential per-man corn production, while the Department of Agriculture was trying to cut the production of corn.

Labor-saving machinery was continually making labor superflous, but no one knew what to do with the resulting "technological unemployment," so that there was consistent resistance to the installation of labor-saving machinery, and consistent efforts to protect high-cost producers against the installation of low-cost but unemployment-producing methods. Hence economics became a house divided against itself, and the result was called the "paradox of plenty," in the sense that true economy, or the husbanding of manpower, seemed to be wasteful, while waste often appeared as sound ecenomy. This conflict or paradox does not appear in the new scarcity economics, because every ounce of manpower and machine-power that can be spared in one field can be used in another.

Why a Post-War Depression?

As a result, the paradox has been changed. Instead of the "paradox of plenty," in which it seemed uneconomical to economize on manpower, and nationally unthrifty to introduce labor-saving machinery, we now have the paradox best expressed in the question, "If we can get all this production during a national emergency, why can't we achieve the same breathtaking results during a period of peace?" This question is already apearing in circulation in another form, namely, "After the emergency is over, will it be really necessary for the country to drop back into such a depression as usually follows every war?"

At the moment, however, the matter of most interest is how far this switch-over to an economy devoted to increases in productive capacity, can actually increase its output. The question crops up today all over our economic system, how far capacity can be increased.

This question will shortly become of first-rate importance to the man in the street, because the defense program is swiftly approaching the point where, unless all-over capacity can be increased, every increase in the defense program will be made only at the direct expense of the living standards of ordinary Americans.

There still remains a certain amount of slack, or cushion, protecting the lower-income groups from the impact of armament shortages, in the form of possible cuts in the living standards of the well-to-do. But this cushion daily gets thinner, as the statistics of income readily show when compared with the latest dollar figures of projected defense outlay, and when it is used up, the man in the Street will be saved from having to pull his belt in only insofar as those in authority—politicians, defense officials, corporation managements, engineers, educators, and economists in general—can increase the over-all flow of economic energy by increasing industrial potential and decreasing economic resistances.

The very large remaining possibilities in this direction will be explored in a subsequent article.

Industrial Workers Lead Increase in Auto Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Retail purchases of new automobiles by occupational groups during the month of February, 1941, the latest month for which such figures are available, increased 165 per cent among industrial workers and 128 per cent among building and construction workers, with the smallest gain, only 25 per cent, shown among financial groups, as compared with February, 1939, according to figures released by Chrysler Corporation's Statistical Department.

These retail purchase figures by occupational groups are as follows:

	Per cent Gain
Industrial workers	165
Building and construction	128
Transportation and communication	69
Professional	53
Miscellaneous	50
Agriculture	44
Merchants and salesmen	29
Financial	25

Stand. Oil N. J. 1940 Earnings $4.54 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) reported consolidated net income for 1940 of $123,886,346—the second largest earnings in its history and surpassed only in 1937.

This figure compared with $89,128,756 in 1939 and $147,993,147 in the 1937 record year.

Last year's net income was equal to $4.54 a capital share. In 1939 the company earned the equivalent of $3.26 a share while in 1937 the earnings equalled $5.64 a share.

Foreign Markets Cut

W. S. Farish, President, said that the war reduced the former great export market but "was largely responsible for a spurt in business at home."

After describing the difficulties of operations in Europe where, he said, control of subsidiaries "has been assumed by those in power," Mr. Farish stated:

"Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) as an American Corporation, owes its first duty to the United States.

"It has kept the Department of State fully informed, and has cooperated closely with the department in all matters of foreign policy.

"So long as this country maintains normal relations with the rest of the world, the company must also carry on its operations in a normal manner. The company cannot constitute itself judge of the rights and wrongs of international problems.

"It cannot impose imbargoes nor break them, these being the functions of government, not of industry.

"The immediate responsibility of management is to employ all of the facilities and skill of the organization to further industrial and military preparedness.

Sufficient Oil

"The industry is in position to meet any demand for oil products which the governmental authorities have forecast for us.

"If physical limitations on our ability to supply these requirements should arise, it would seem most probable that they will result from a shortage of ships caused by diversion or requisition of tanker tonnage, and the lack of sufficient alternative transportation facilities."

Mr. Farish said the company, through its research program, is ready with production of new oil-chemical products such as synthetic super-fuels for aviation, alcohols, toluol for explosives, and synthetic rubber.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Co., (N. J.), is considering constructing a pipe line from Portland, Me., to Montreal, 200 airline miles, to further conserve shipping space for the national defense effort.

Such a line would expedite by about 8 days the delivery of crude oil from the Texas Gulf Coast or South America.

Standard owns the majority of stock of Imperial Oil, Ltd., the leading factor in the Dominion oil industry.

The Portland-Montreal project is one of several being studied by oil interests as a result of the transfer of 25 U. S. registry tankers for use in the British war effort.

North Western Road Will Buy $3,100,000 Equipment

CHICAGO (AP)—Trustees of the North Western Railroad were authorized by Federal Judge John P. Barnes to purchase 1,000 50-ton all-steel box cars for $3,100,000.

The railroad said the new equipment was needed to replace obsolete box cars and to meet the demands of increasing defense business.

Under the authorization, 25 per cent of the purchase will be paid for in cash. The balance will be financed through the issuance of equipment trust certificates.

Factory Wages' Buying Power At Record Peak

CLEVELAND, May 14 (AP)—The Cleveland Trust Co. calculated that factory workers' real income "now is substantially higher than in any previous period."

Noting that "the best test of income is its purchasing power," the bank said in its monthly business review:

"When earnings are adjusted for the cost of living the purchasing power of current earnings of factory workers is 12 per cent higher than the 1937 peak, 17 per cent higher than the 1929 peak, and 30 per cent higher than the 1920 peak.

"The rising trend of real income shows that factory workers and increased efficiency of our manufacturers industry in the past two decades.

"It is interesting to note that the average pay of factory workers in February was at the highest level since 1920. It is only 5 per cent below the peak month of the World War period of exceptionally high prices.

"Basic hourly rates of pay have increased substantially more in recent years than have monthly earnings. The average number of hours worked per week is now about 20 per cent smaller than it was prior to the great depression.

"High as are the current records (of production) it must still be remembered that they are mostly the results of our preparations to produce. In so far as defense articles are concerned the great volumes of production are largely still in the future. By midsummer, and then on through the rest of the year, the volumes of output of those articles are clearly going to increase both steadily and rapidly."

Cotton Consumption Makes New Monthly Record During April

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumption of cotton established a new monthly record of 920,142 bales in April the Census Bureau reported. The largest previous monthly consumption was 854,179 bales in March this year.

Officials said the high rate of consumption reflected heavy manufacture of cotton goods for military use and an expanding civilian demand growing out of defense spending.

Consumption totaled 6,995,238 bales for the nine months ending April 30, compared with 5,953,999 bales in the corresponding period last season. Officials predicted consumption for the season ending July 31 would be the largest on record.

Cotton on hand April 30 was reported as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,933,507 bales of lint and 525,384 of linters, compared with 1,911,238 and 544,381 on March 31 this year, and 1,470,527 and 420,442 on April 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 12,374,839 bales of lint and 90,743 of linters, compared with 13,243,573 and 84,604 on March 31 this year, and 10,732,290 and 118,134 on April 30 last year.

Imports of foreign cotton during April totaled 18,846 bales, compared with 28,184 bales in March this year, and 11,096 bales in April last year.

Exports of domestic cotton during April totaled 74,009 bales of lint and 934 bales of linters, compared with 97,202 and 1,654 in March this year, and 344,609 and 18,152 in April last year.

Wisconsin Utility Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Public offering was made today of 58,710 shares of 4¾ per cent preferred stock of Wisconsin Electric Power Company at $96.75 a share by a group headed by Dillon, Read & Company.

The stock represents holdings of North American Company and does not constitute new financing for the company.

Canada's Oil Output Is Placed At 40. P. C. of Iraq Production

CALGARY, Alberta (CP)—Figures released y the office of the Alberta Petroleum Association here disclosed that Canada's production of approximately 27,500 barrels of crude oil daily represents about 40 per cent of the oil yield of Iraq, where British forces have quelled a Nazi-inspired uprising.

The association reported that according to latest figures Iraq's oil production is about 67,541 barrels daily. Canada's 27,500 barrels, most of which come from Alberta's Turner Valley, placed her 13th among the oil producing countries of the world.

Canadian production is exceeded by Peru, Trinidad, Argentina, Iraq, Colombia, Rumania, Mexico, Netherlands East Indies, Iran, Venezuela, Soviet Russia and the United States.

Production of crude in Nazi-dominated Rumania is estimated at 116,120 barrels a day. In Iran, neighboring Iraq, 208,443 barrels are produced daily.

Brazilian Coffee Exports Above 1940 Despite War

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Despite the European war, which closed some main markets, Brazilian coffee exports increased in the first three months of 1941 nearly 500,000 bags over the first quarter of 1940.

Figures just published show 4,081,434 bags exported since January 1.

Official statistics show only three European countries bought Brazilian coffee this year, including France, which imported 15 bags during the first three months, compared with 547,228 in the similar period of 1940.

Increased exports to North America, Central America, and South America offset the loss of other world markets.

Takes New Post

Kaiden Kazanjian

Stanley N. Shaw

Elected Vice-President of Standard & Poor's Corp. Mr. Shaw has been editor of various business and investment advisory services of Standard Statistics Co. for 18 years, and in his new capacity will be in charge of certain sales activities.

Employers' Group Urges United Front Against Closed Shop

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A united front against union closed shop demands was urged upon steelmen by Almon E. Roth, President of the San Francisco Employers' Council.

In an address before the American Steel Warehouse Association convention, Mr. Roth said "union men make only wage demands but union leaders want the closed shop, so organize yourselves against those leaders and say 'no.'"

Mr. Roth asserted labor's demands soon would reach an unprecedented peak and that "botn locally and nationally we are in for rougher times."

Walter S. Doxey of Cleveland was elected new president of the Association, to succeed Richmond Lewis of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Doxey was association executive secretary.

New executive committee members included A. O. Fulton, Boston; Lester Brion, New York; J. F. Rogers, Buffalo, and I. W. Tull, Atlanta.

German Tax Returns For 1940 Reported Above Expectations

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—Government tax returns for the fiscal year 1940, which previously had been estimated at 25,000,000,000 marks (about $10,000,000,000) actually yielded 27,200,000,000, State Secretary of Finance Fritz Reinhardt said today.

Herr Reinhardt predicted even higher revenues for 1941, estimating the total at 30,000,000,000 marks. To that, he said, must be added 5,000,000,000 marks in administrative fees plus contributions of communities, proportionate payment of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and occupation costs in occupied territories.

All these sums are estimated at about 10,000,000,000 marks, thus bringing the total income anticipated for 1941 to 40,000,000,000 marks (about $16,000,000,000).

Herr Reinhardt asserted that Germany never would be forced to resort to printing presses to finance the war. He also predicted that the special war tax would be dropped at the conclusion of the war and that there would be a commensurate reduction in income taxes.

Retail Jewelers Protest 10 P. C. Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Credit Jewelers, representing 700 retailers, asked Congress to collect a proposed 10 per cent jewelry tax from manufacturers rather than stores which sell directly to the public.

In connection with plans to raise $3,500,000,000 new revenue, the Treasury suggested that 10 per cent be levied on the retail sale price of jewelry to yield $19,600,000.

Asserting that his organization was not opposing the tax, Ralph Roessler of Marion, Ind., the association's president, argued that the Government would avoid many administrative difficulties and collection costs if the tax were collected from manufacturers, producers and importers instead of retailers.

ICC Maintains Decision On Minneapolis Rail Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission refused to reconsider its decision approving a plan of reorganization for the long-bankrupt Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad company which calls for dividing the company's properties into two systems.

Without comment, the commission denied petitions of the State of Minnesota and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in Minnesota, the Railway Labor Executive Association, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and of certain preferred claimants who had asked the Commission to reconsider its decision.

The Commission approved the reorganization plan early in March.

Aluminum Plants Owned By U. S. Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government-owned aluminum plants to meet defense needs were reported in informed quarters today to be under consideration by the Office of Production Management. Secretary Harry Ickes advised the OPM, it was learned, that he would like to provide the power from the Columbia River hydro-electric project.

Mr. Ickes was understood to have told the OPM that additional power from the Columbia River could not be made available to the Aluminum Company of America because of a law against "the monopolization thereof by limited groups."

The Government plants probably would be located in the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dam areas of the norhwest and in the Tennessee River Valley.

It was indicated that they might be operated by ALCOA, the Reynolds Metals Company, or another private concern under an arrangement similar to that for a tank factory at Detroit which is owned by the Government and managed by the Chrysler Corporation.

Meanwhile G. R. Gibbons, senior vice-president of ALCOA, told the Senate Committee investigating the defense program that when the Defense Advisory Commission announced last November that there was sufficient aluminum to meet all civilian and military requirements, his company was already unable to fill civilian orders. The company, he said, was not consulted before the announcement was issued.

M. B. Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company and formerly a Defense Commission official, explained that the November announcement was based on Army and Navy estimates that 400,000,000 pounds of aluminum per year would meet emergency requirements. The present estimate for next year is 1,200,000,000 pounds for military requirements.

Mr. Folsom said the commission did not consult the Aluminum Company but that no complaints had been received of a shortage of aluminum ingots and it was believed that many fabricators were buying stocks in advance creating a temporary shortage.

Richard S. Reynolds, President of the Reynolds Metals Company, told the committee that defense and aluminum company officials told him last fall there would be no shortage of the metal when he sought to enter the aluminum production field.

Mr. Reynolds insisted that there need not have been a shortage of aluminum. He estimated he could build an aluminum plant in six months with the Aluminum Company of America able to build new facilities in a shorter time.

"I proved that you can do it in six months," Mr. Reynolds said, "and I did it without knowing a thing about it."

His company is the sole competitor of the Aluminum Company of America in production in this country.

He recommended that the government construct at least 10 stand-by plants for manufacture of alumina, from which aluminum is made, to be used in event of emergency.

Mr. Reynolds testified that there are now only two large plants and one small plant in the United States producing alumina, and that if anything interfered with them it would "dangerously interfere with and cripple the defense program."

Besides constructing new alumina plants, ready for immediate production, Mr. Reynolds proposed that the government acquire large reserves of bauxite, ore from which alumina is obtained.

Power Production 16.9 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output for the week ended May 10 rose to the highest weekly level since late March.

Outturn for the week, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, was 2,791,609,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 21 per cent over the previous week's 2,734,460,000 and 16.9 per cent above the 2,387,566,000 reported for the same week last year.

Major geographic regions showed the following percentage gains over 1940 output:

New England 26.0, Middle Atlantic 15.2, Central Industrial 21.9, West Central 11.7, Southern States 17.6, Rocky Mountains 15.1, Pacific Coast 6.0.

Packard Net Up in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company reported net profit for the March quarter of $274,272, or two cents a share, compared with $38,409, which is equal to less than one cent a share, in the like 1940 period. The company announced unfilled orders for the manufacture of airplane engines totaled about $165,000,000 on March 31.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	322,640
1941 volume to date	48,749,729
1940 volume to date	86,909,488

Stock Market Heavy; Early Rally Halted

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Stocks attempted a comeback in today's market but were retarded by an afternoon slip-up in steels and aircrafts.

The list did fairly well at the start. Activity was exceptionally slack and fractional advances were reduced or converted into declines after mid-day. Individual favorites managed to cling to minor gains but closing losses of fractions to around 2 points were well in the majority. Transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Douglas Aircraft and United Aircraft posted losses running to a point.

Buyers generally leaned to the "go-easy" side, brokers said, as labor deadlocks persisted in automotive, coal and shipping fields, and a showdown was approaching in railway wage demands. Foreign news, still centering on the mysterious Hess flight from Germany, was viewed as another conservative argument.

Among stocks Continental Baking "A" edged into new high ground for the year. Supported were N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, International Mercantile Marine, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil of N. J., Union Carbide, Anaconda and Western Union.

Rail Bonds in Demand

A few rails and assorted specialties were bid up fractions to a point or more in today's bond market as the main list moved in a narow course with the trend mixed near the final hour.

were a strong spot, rising at one time more than 2 points to a new 1941 high. Others ahead fractions to around a point included Western Maryland 4s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Rock Island general 4s, North Western 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, and Santa Fe 4s.

Showing little change either way but mostly down a shade were, among others, Erie 5s, Armour 4s, St. Paul 5s, Republic Steel 4½s, New York Central 5s, Montana Power 3¾s, and Goodrich 4¼s.

U. S. Governments kept in the background with small gains or losses the rule on both the stock exchange and over the counter.

Principal feature of the foreign department was a rise of around 2 points in Norway 4s. British Empire issues were only slightly changed after Wednesday's runup.

Carloadings Gain 5.4 P. C. in Week; 23 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 837,149 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 10.

This was an increase of 42,848 cars, or 5.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 156,521 cars, or 23.0 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 282,505 cars, or 50.9 per cent, compared with 1939.

Loadings were the highest since the week ended Oct. 26, 1940, when they totaled 837,651 cars.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This week	Inc Over—Last week	Inc Over—Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	356,073	↑2,844	80,056
Less-than-carlot mdse	162,887	↑804	13,840
Coal	139,058	46,372	20,221
Grain & grain products	35,118	1,264	2,894
Livestock	12,193	↑642	700
Forest products	40,567	↑2,107	7,216
Ore	78,400	↑811	26,749
Coke	12,853	2,580	4,845

↑Decrease.

Groups to Bid For Debentures

NEW YORK (AP) — Financial circles reported that several groups were being formed to bid for $11,800,000 in 15-year 4 per cent debentures of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., expected to be put up for competitive bidding in about a month.

It was understood that Harriman Ripley & Co., and Blyth & Co., Inc., together would make a bid. Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., and F. S. Moseley & Co., were reported forming another syndicate.

U. S. Sugar Imports Show Sharp Increase Over '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that imports of sugar under the quota system totaled 2,128,730 short tons, raw value, during the first four months of this year.

Imports during the period last year totaled 1,459,962 tons.

Officials said increased shipments apparently reflected a desire on the part of off-shore producing areas to deliver as much of their quotas as possible before the shipping situation possibly became acute.

This year's imports were from the following areas:

Cuba 1,059,021 tons; the Philippines 397,465; Puerto Rico 419,455; Hawaii 212,347; Virgin Islands 1,934, and foreign countrys other than Cuba 38,508.

American-Hawaiian Steamship

NEW YORK (AP)—American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and subsidiaries reported today earnings in the first quarter of this year were $773,518, or $1.77 a share. This compared with net in the same period last year (revised) of $657,739, or $2.11 a share.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'y 8
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
22⅜	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	12⅜	Addressog (1)	2	12	12	12	— ⅜
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	14	39⅞	39⅛	39¼	— ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 8
5	4	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4½	4	4½	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	4	6	6	6	
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 8
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	18	21½	20½	20½	−1
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149½	149½	149½	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'y 8
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	M'y14
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	8	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	7	⅞	¾	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	54	54	54	
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	10	43	42	42	−2
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	2	6½	6	6½	M'y14
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	5	33⅜	33½	33½	
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	7	80½	79¼	79¼	— ¾
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	M'y 9
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	6	25	24⅜	24⅜	−1⅜
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	69¾	66¾	66¾	−2¼
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 7
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1½g)	7	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	−1
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	11	18⅜	17½	17½	— ¾
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	6	34	32¾	32¾	−1¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	
30	27½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27	27	27	— ½
51	45½	Am Home (2.40)	7	45¼	45⅛	45¼	— ¼
17⅛	11⅞	Am Ice	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'y14
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	M'y14
13¼	11¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	83	83	83	−1½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	6	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	7	17¼	17	17	— ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	6	33½	33	33	— ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	7	29	29	29	
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	11	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	5½	5½	5½	
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (¼e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y10
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	13	38½	37½	37½	−1¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145¼	145¼	145¼	M'y14
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	6	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	−1
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y14
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	— ¼
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y10
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	18	150⅜	149⅞	150⅛	+ ¼
73½	65	Am Tobacco (5)	2	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	— ⅛
74½	65	Am Tob B (5)	5	65	64¾	64¾	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	M'y12
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	13	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	7	56⅜	55½	55½	— ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	73	25½	24½	24½	−¾
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	6	12	12	12	M'y14
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y10
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y 8
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110½	110	110	— ½
5½	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	5	54	52¼	52¼	−1¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25½	Arm Cork (½g)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (⅜g)	3	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
7⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	15	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	*2	83	82½	82½	+ ½
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	5	99½	99½	99½	M'y14
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	64	28⅜	26⅞	27	−1½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	−1⅜
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	53	21	19½	19⅝	−1
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	11	20¼	18¾	18¾	— ¾
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	8	29	28½	28½	— ¼
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	23½	23	23	— ⅛
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr20
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	*1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	63	63	63	M'y 8
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	7	7	7	M'y13
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		B					
10	12¼	Bald Loco ct	30	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−1
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	3	5⅜	5½	5½	— ¼
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	7	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (⅜e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y14
9⅜	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	18	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(⅛g)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¾
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	27	27	27	
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	−1¼
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	M'y12
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 7
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	30	34	32¾	33	−1⅛
20⅞	18⅜	Benef I L (.45g)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
57	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'y12
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	M'y13
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	16	70¼	68⅛	68⅛	−2
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	123¾	123	123	+ ¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	27	27	27	M'y14
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	3	19	19	19	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	14	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	4	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	12	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32½	32	32	— ½
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	2	19	19	19	
41	31¾	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y13
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'y14
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y12
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10½	10½	10½	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 7
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	2	17	17	17	M'y13
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	M'y13
8⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	6	8⅛	8	8	+ ¼
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	4½	4½	4½	
21⅜	19¼	Butl Bros pf(1½)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	M'y14
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
17¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y12
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	9	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
14⅞	10⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
13⅜	11⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
39⅞	34⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	M'y14
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2¼	2½	M'y 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	−1½
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	7	51½	51	51	
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	42	41¼	41¼	−1
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	2	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ½
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
22⅜	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	17	16¾	17	M'y13
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y13
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	5	5	5	M'y14
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y14
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'y13
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'y12
44⅛	34⅞	Ches & Ohio (3)	28	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¼
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	20	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2⅝	½	Chi Great West	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	12	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
		Chi Mail O (¾e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
		Chi Pneu Tool 1g	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
		Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38⅛	38½	38½	M'y10
		C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	+ ½
		Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
		C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
		C R I & P 7% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	
		Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'y10
		Chickasha (1½e)	1	12	12	12	— ¾
		Childs Co	3	1½	1½	1½	M'y14
		Chrysler (3g)	*34	57⅝	55½	55½	−1¼
		City I & F (.30g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y12
		Clark Eq (¾g)	6	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y12
		Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 7
		Climax M (1.20)	16	34½	33½	33½	−1
		Cluett P (½g)	6	33¼	33	33	
		Coca-Cola (1½g)	11	91	90	90	−2½
		Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	M'y 6
		Colgate-P (½a)	21	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
		Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y13
		Collins & A 2½g	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
		Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
		Col Br A (.90g)	7	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
		Col Br B (.90g)	12	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
		Col G&E (.10g)	18	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	M'y14
		Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	
		Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22¾	22¾	22⅜	M'y 6
		Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	M'y10
		Comi Credit (3)	4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
		Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	M'y 7
		Comi Inv Tr (4)	9	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
		ComT cv pf(4¼)	4	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	M'y12
		Comi Solv (¾e)	15	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
		Com'th & South	34	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		Com&Sou pf (3)	3	54	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
		Con Edis (1.80)	34	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
		Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y12
		Congoleum (1)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
		Cons Aircr (2e)	3	25	25	25	— ½
		Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y14
		Cons Cop (¼g)	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		Cons Edison (2)	42	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
		Cons Ed pf (5)	17	99¾	98⅞	99½	
		Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		Cons F pf (¼k)	3	8	8	8	
		Cons Laundries	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
		Consol Oil (½)	46	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
		Con RR Cuba pf	1	1	1	1	M'y13
		Consol'n Coal	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
		Consol'n Coal pf	4	20¼	19¾	20	— ¼
		Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 3
		Container (½g)	1	13	13	13	M'y14
		Cont Bak (A)	39	14⅛	13⅛	13¼	— ½
		Cont Bak (B)	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
		Cont Bak pf (8)	4	97	95½	95½	−1¼
		Cont Can (1g)	4	33⅜	33	33	+ ¼
		Cont Dia F (1)	3	7½	7½	7½	
		Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37	37	37	— ⅜
		Cont Motors	17	27⅜	23¼	23¼	
		Cont O Del (¾g)	42	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
		Cont Steel (½g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
		Cop'weld (.20g)	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
		Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	52½	52½	52½	M'y 9
		Corn Prods (3)	10	45¾	45⅜	45¾	+ ⅜
		Coty Inc (⅛g)	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	M'y14
		Coty Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y14
		Crane Co (.80e)	2	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
		C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	M'y10
		Crosley Corp	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		Crown C&S(¼g)	2	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
		Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	42	42	42	
		Crown Zel (¾g)	4	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
		Crucible Steel	20	38	36¼	36¼	−2
		Crucible pf (5)	2	86	85¼	85¼	−1¼
		Cuban-Am Sug	8	4⅛	4	4	−¼
		Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	50	50	50	+2
		Cudahy Pack	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y13
		Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'y14
		Curtis Publish	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	M'y14
		Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	42	42	42	M'y13
		Curtis P p pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y14
		**Curti

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s 56-46	113.4	113.4	113.4
3 4¼s 52-47	119.18	1-19.18	119.18
1 2¾s 54-51	109.14	109.14	109.14
1 3s 55-51	112.4	112.4	112.4
5 2⅞s 60-55	110.27	110.27	110.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	84	84	84
12 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¼	91	91⅛
4 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	77½	78
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	52¼	52	52
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107½	107½
8 Am & For P5s 2030	56½	55¾	55¾
17 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101⅝	101½	101⅞
5 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	102 7-32		102 3-16
19 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108⅛	108⅛
2 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 AngCNitra deb'67	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 Arm Del 4s '57	106	106	106
7 Arm Del 4s '55	106	105⅞	106
12 At&SF 4s '95	109½	109¼	109¼
20 At&SF a] 4s '95 st	93½	93⅜	93½
13 A C Line 1st 4s '52	79	78¾	78¾
8 A C Line 4½s '64	67	66	66
9 A C Line 5s '45	89	89	89
3 Atl &2Dan 2d 4s '48	31½	31½	31½
10 Atl Gu & Wi 5s '59	94½	94½	94½
6 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	68¾	68½	68½
1 B&O '95 st A	97	97	97
3 B&O '95 st C	42½	42½	42½
1 B&O 2000 st D	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 B&O '96 st F	35¾	35⅜	35¾
187 B&O cv '60 st	27⅝	27	27¼
26 B&O 4s '48	67⅞	67½	67½
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	56¾	56¾	56¾
15 B&O S W '50 st	49	48¼	48¼
5 B&O T C 4s '59	54¾	54⅜	54⅜
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5 BenerIndLn 2¼s'50	98½	98½	98⅛
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	104½	104½	104½
59 Boston&Me4½s'70	29	28⅝	29
17 Boston&Me 4s '60	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝
2 Bkly Edis 2¾s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	92	92	92
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112	112	112
1 Buf R&P 5s '57 st	44¼	44	44
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	73½	73½	73⅝
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	102	102	102
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Ctfs	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	99	99	99
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	107	107	107
2 Can Pac 5s 44	104	104	104
5 Can Pac 4½s perp	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4½	4½	4½
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4½	4½	4½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	12¾	12¾
2 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	10	10	10
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
28 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅜	55¾	55¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17	16⅞	17
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15	15	15
5 Certain-id 5½s 48	85	85	85
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅝	16½	16½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	85½	85⅛	85⅛
12 CB&Q gen 4½s 58	84⅝	84¼	84¼
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	98	98	98
4 Chi I&L 5s 66	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Chi I&L 4s 47	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
62 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
60 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6 CM&StP 4½s B&P	38⅜	38¼	38¼
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37¼	37¼	37¼
24 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15	14⅞	15
19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2	2
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	14⅞	14½	14½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	14¼	14½	14½
1 CRI & P 4½s 52A	12¼	12¼	12¼
19 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	13⅜	13½	13½
41 CRI P 4s 88	20¼	19⅞	20
26 CRI P rfg 4s 34	11¾	11¼	11½
6 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	10½	10	10⅛
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100½	100½	100½
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	94½	94½	94½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	34	34	34
15 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	113	112¾	112¾
26 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58½	58	58½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	87¾	87¾	87¾
12 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	79¼	79	79
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞
41 Col & So 4½s 80	23	22⅝	22⅝
20 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103½	103¼	103¼
194 ComlMack Inc 69wr	43¾	41¼	43¼
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109⅛	109¼	109¼
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	109	109	109
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107	107	107
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	96½	96½	96½
16 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17¼	17	17¼
3 CubaNoRy5½s '42rct	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Cuba RR 7½s '46	16½	16½	16½
8 Cuba R R 5s '52	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
10 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99¼	99	99¼
1 Dayton P & L 3s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54¼	54¼	54¼
21 D & R G 4½s'36	13⅜	13½	13½
26 D & R G 4s '36	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
13 D & R G West 5s '78	13⅜	13½	13⅜
1 Det Edi 4s '65	112	111¾	112
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	111	111	111
3 Det Ed 3s '70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	107
17 Elec Auto L 3¼s '50	100½	100½	100½
142 Erie rfg 5s '75	24	23¾	23¾
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	92½	92½	92½
20 Erie gen lien 4s '96	52½	52¼	52½
4 Erie cv 4s 53 B	48	48	48
30 Erie & Jer 6s '55	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	111	111	111
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
66 Fla P Cst 5s '74	93	90¾	91½
4 Fla E Cst 5½s '74 ct	91½	91½	91½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	72	72	72
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106⅛	106	106
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	76	76	76
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	94	94	94
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	102¾	102¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98	97¾	97¾
5 Gt Nor 3s⅝ '67	84½	83¾	83¾
10 Gulf M & N 5s'50	90	89½	90
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
3 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	103¾	103¾	103¾
29 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	34½	33¾	33¾
12 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	121¾	121⅝	121⅞
28 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	44¼	44	44¼
13 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	10¼	10	10
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81	101⅝	101⅞	101⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s'52	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1 Ill Cen 4s'53	44½	44½	44½
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	46⅜	46	46
15 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	47	46¾	46¾
26 Ill Cen 5s'55	54¼	53¾	54
36 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	50	49⅜	49⅞
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	46¼	46	46¼
8 Indpls & Lou 4s'56	18⅛	18	18
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	100	100	100
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	41⅞	41½	41⅝
15 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	84	83½	84
15 Int Paper 5s'47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
22 Int T&T 4½s'52	46¼	46¼	46¼
57 Int T&T 5s'55	48½	48	48
3 Jones&Laughl St 3¼s'61	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 KCP&L & Mem 4s'36	44¼	44	44¼
5 K C South 5s'50	74½	74½	74½
1 K C Term 4s'60	108	108	108
1 Keith (B F) 6s'46	101 21-32	101 21-32	101 21-32
5 Kresge Found 2s'50	104	104	104
2 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	62	62	62
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	64	64	64
8 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	63	63	63
2 Lac Gas 5s'42	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 L&NRR 3½s '97	92⅝	92	92⅝
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27½	27½	27½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	70½	70½	70½
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	48	48	48
18 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35¼	35¼	35¼
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	30½	30½
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅛	27¾	28
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27½	27	27
6 Liggett&M 7s '44	119½	119½	119½
11 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97⅜	97¼	97¼
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	97¼	97	97¼
4 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	87½	86⅞	87½
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99½	99½	99½
1 Louis&N 3½s '50 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	79½	79½	79½
3 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	112⅛	112⅛	112½
1 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106½	106¼	106½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4	4	4
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12	12	12
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11	11	11
29 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	31¼	30¾	30¾
24 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	13	12¾	12¾
31 M-K-T 4½s 78	27	26¾	27
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38⅞	38⅛	38½
15 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	26	25⅝	25⅞
5 Mo Pac cv 3½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	23¾	23½	23½
6 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	23¾	23½	23¼
9 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	24	24	24
15 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	24	24	24
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	23½	23¼	23¼
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
16 MonWPa Pub Sv6s65	112½	112½	112½
2 Mon Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106	106
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42	41¾	41¾
38 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	38	38
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42½	42½	42½
10 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	58	58	58
1 New Enr 12s'47 ct	122	122	122
3 NEng'T&T 4½s 61B	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
26 N Orl Term 4s 53	74	74	74
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43	43	43
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	43½	43½	43½
1 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	41	41	41
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67¼	66¾	66¾
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60½	59⅝	59⅝
3 NYC cn 4s 98	65½	65½	65½
10 NYC 3½s 46	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
13 NYC cv 3¼s 52	64½	64	64
5 NYC &HR 4s 42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	84	83½	84
1 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	94	94	94
17 NYChi&StL 4s 41	99	98⅞	99
11 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	76	75¾	75¾
39 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¾	63¼	63¼
5 NYCh&StL 4s 46	94	94	94
12 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	95	95	95
18 NY Connect 3½s 65	100⅜	100½	100½
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	59½	59½	59½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
35 NY Edis 3½s 66	109	108⅝	108⅝
1 NYGElH&P 5s 48	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝

Utility Act Seen Bar To Defense Unity

NEW YORK (AP)—Justin R. Whiting, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, said in a report to stockholders that breaking up the big utilities system, as proposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, would impair economic and efficient operation helpful to the national defense program.

Continuing the fight begun by his predecessor, Wendell L. Willkie, against the SEC's findings that the corporation should be divested of most of its operating subsidiaries, Mr. Whiting charged the SEC with confusing the situation with a new interpretation of what constitutes an integrated utility system. Mr. Whiting said:

Unified System

"The Commonwealth group is a unified system, and as such contributes directly to the national unity which defense requires. At the same time, it should be pointed out that the Commonwealth companies are paying more than $12,000,000 annually in federal taxes (in addition to a nearly equal amount in state and local taxes)—ready cash available for defense expenditures.

"It has always been, and will continue to be, the desire of the management to comply with the spirit and provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act—and particularly of Section 11 (providing for integration of public utility systems)—as we understand them."

Mr. Whiting said that if the test of utility service was efficiency and low rates, Commonwealth's record was exceptional; if it was developing the use of electricity, Commonwealth was again exceptional in that its customers had increased annually for nine years and totalled 1,330,000.

Record Impressive

He said Commonwealth's record was impressive in the interests of national defense in that it had in each year since 1937 put into operation one or more new generating units or plants, many of them in industrial areas important to the defense program or embracing military establishments.

"The value of the holding company in this (national) emergency," Mr. Whiting said, "has been well demonstrated by the assistance which this corporation and the service company have been able to give to the operating companies."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Automobile Fin co	7% pf			
		43¾c ..	June 2	May 20
Clashman's Sons	7% pf			
		$1.75 ..	June 2	May 19
Sherwin Wms	(Can)			
	7% pf	$3.50 ..	July 2	June 15
		Extra		
Amer Chicle Co		$1 ..	June 16	June 2
Storkline Furs		12½c ..	May 29	May 17
		Initial		
Gen Fin Corp pf B		25c S	May 26	May 15
		Irregular		
Alloy Cast Steel		50c ..	May 15	May 10
Dom Envelope & Co.				
Ltd. 7% pf		$1.75 Q	June 2	May 20
Dominguez Oil Fids		25c M	May 31	May 16
Dun & Bradstreet,				
Inc.		50c Q	June 10	May 23
Do $6 pf		$1.50 Q	July 1	June 20
E St Louis & Interurban				
Water 7% pf		$1.75 Q	June 2	May 12
Do 6% pf		$1.50 Q	June 2	May 12
Fed Compress & Ware-house Co		50c Q	May 26	May 14
Fed Lt&Trac $6pf		$1.50 Q	June 2	May 15
Gen Fin Corp pf A		30c S	May 26	May 15
Haverty Furn		25c Q	May 26	May 16
Huntington Water Corp.				
6% pf		$1.50 Q	June 2	May 12
Do 7% pf		$1.75 Q	June 2	May 12
Hydraulic Press Mfg.				
6% pf		37½c Q	June 2	May 21
Interst N Gas		$1	June 16	May 31
Kelvinator (Can.)		25c Q	June 10	May 27
Landis Machine Co		10c ..	May 15	May 5
		Interim		
Tobac Sec Tr ADR	5%	..	June 5	May 13
		Regular		
Abbott's Dair. Inc		25c Q	June 2	May 15
Amer Chicle Co		50c Q	June 16	June 2
Atlanta Gas Lt Co	6% pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 14
Beau Brum Ties		10c ..	June 1	May 14
Birmingham Wat Wks Co.	6% pf	$1.50 Q	June 16	June 2
Bl Ridge Co	$3 pf	75c Q	June 2	May 14
Bosson Grd Rent Trust Co (Boston)		$1 S	May 15	May 5
Brach E J & Sons		30c ..	July 1	June 14
Bristol-Myers		60c Q	June 2	May 15
ButlerWat 7% pf		$1.75 Q	June 16	June 2
Canada Dry		15c Q	June 24	June 10
CenArkPS 7% pf		$1.75 Q	June 2	May 15
Cy of New Castle Wat Co 6% pf		$1.50 Q	June 2	May 12
Cy Water Co of Chattanooga 5% pf		$1.25 Q	June 2	May 12
Diamond Alkali		50c Q	June 12	May 31
Lexington Water Co., 7% pf		$1.75 Q	June 2	May 12
Moran Towing Corp., 7% pf		35c Q	June 2	May 15
Motor Wheel		40c Q	June 10	May 23
Muncie Water Works Co., 8% pf		$2 Q	June 16	June 2
Nat Conta'rs Corp		25c ..	June 16	May 20
Northeastern Wat & El., $4 pf		$1 Q	June 1	May 15
Pennsylvania State Wat Corp $7 pf		$1.75 Q	June 2	May 12
Phenix National Bank of Providence		$2.50 S	May 20	May 6
Purity Bakeries		25c ..	June 2	May 19
St Joseph Water Co., 6% pf		$1.50 Q	June 2	May 12
Savannah El & Pow 8% pf A		$2 Q	July 1	June 20
Do 7½% pf B		$1.87½ Q	July 1	June 20
Do 7% pf C		$1.75 Q	July 1	June 20
Do 6½% pf D		$1.62½ Q	July 1	June 20
Storkline Fur'tre	12½c	Q	May 29	May 17
Terre Haute Water Works Corp. 7% pf		$1.75 Q	June 2	May 12
Toledo Edison 7% pf		58 1-3c M	June 2	May 15
Do 6% pf		50c M	June 2	May 15
Do 5% pf		41 2-3c M	June 2	May 15
Truax Traer Coal 6% pf		$1.50 Q	June 15	June 5
Do 5½%		$1.37½ Q	June 15	June 5
Williamsport Water Co $6 pf		$1.50 Q	June 2	May 12
Woolworth (F.W.), Ltd. A. D. R.	3%		June 7	May 13

*Or 1-32 share of common.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 NYGElH&P 4s 49	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	84	84	84
18 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28	27½	27½
11 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	43½	43	43½
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26⅝	26½	26½
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	24¾	24¾	24¾
13 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25¾	24	24
5 NYSteam 3½s 63	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Niag Falls P 3½s 66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 NL&NO Pow 5s 55 A	109¾	109½	109¾
1 Ning Sh cv 5½s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	21¾	21¾	21¾
32 NorfSou5s 61 rgn ct	21¾	21½	21½
4 NorAmCo 4s 59	193⅞	103⅜	103⅞
1 NorAmCo 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
49 NorPac 6s 2047	68½	67½	67½
5 NorPac 5s 2047D	60¾	60¾	60¾
19 NorPac 4½s 2047	55¾	55⅜	55½
16 NorPac 4s 97	77	76⅝	76⅞
3 NorPac 3s 2047	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 NorPac 3s 2047 reg	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114¼	114¼	114¼
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106	105¾	105¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	80½	80	80
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pac G & E 3½s 61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
6 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112½	112⅜	112⅜
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pan Amer Pet 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
1 Penick & Ford 4½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Penn Co 4s 52 E	107½	107½	107½
3 Penn Co 4s 63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	106¾	106⅝	106¾
8 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	95	94¾	95
2 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	1¾02	102	102
7 Penn RR 4½s 84 E	102	101¾	102
4 Penn RR 4s 48	112½	112¼	112¼
1 Penn RR 3¼s 70	96	96	96
24 Penn RR 3½s 52	91	90¾	90¾
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	78	78	78
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	68½	68½	68½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
2 Phila Co 5s 67	106	105⅞	105⅞
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110	110¼
50 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103¼	103	103¼
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 PCC & StL 4½s 77	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
200 Portl Gen El 5s '50	107½	107½	107½
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81	80⅜	80⅜
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	94⅞	94¾	94¾
5 Rdg 4½s '97 A	83¾	83½	83¾
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	69½	69½	69½
20 Republic Steel 4½s '61	104	104	104
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	104	104	104
4 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	10½	10½	10½
15 StLIM&SRR&G '33	69½	69⅛	69⅛
31 St L S F 5s '50 B	14	13½	13½
68 St L S F 4½s '78	14	13⅞	14
32 StLSF4½s '78ct st	13½	13⅛	13⅜
10 StLSF 4s '50 A	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
1 StLSF 4s '50A ct	12½	12¼	12½
1 StL SW rfg 5s '90	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 StL SW 1st 4s '89	74	71	74
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	92½	92½	92½
6 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7¾	7¾
4 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13	13	13
4 Shell Un 2½s '54	97½	97¼	97½
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s62	108½	108½	108½
50 So Pac 4½s68	55¾	53⅜	53⅜
8 Sou Pac 4½s81	53½	52⅜	52⅜
65 So Pac 4½s69	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
28 So Pac rfg 4s55	69⅜	69	69⅜
10 So Pac clt 4s49	50⅝	50½	50⅝
24 So Pac 3¾s46	69	68½	68½
26 So Pac 4½sOre '77	55½	55½	55⅝
1 South Ry 6½56	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 South Ry gen 6s56	83¼	82⅝	82⅝
26 South Ry cn 5s94	94	94	94
26 South Ry gen 4s56	64⅜	63¾	63¾
2 South Ry Mem 5s96	85	84⅞	84⅞
8 So Ry 4s St L 51	78	78	78
2 S W Bell Tel 3s68	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 T C I & RR 5s51	124½	124½	124½
1 T RR A St L 4s53	110½	110½	110½
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s50	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Tex Corp 3s65	105	105	105
5 Tex Corp 3s59	105½	105½	105¼
6 Tex&Pac 5s77B	73	73	73
11 Tex&Pac 5s79C	73¼	72½	72½
5 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s64	101	100¾	100¾
3 Third Ave aj 5s60	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Third Ave 4s60	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
5 T St L&W 4s50	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
4 Union Oil Cal 3s59	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Un Pac 1st 4s47	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Un Pac 3½s80	104	104	104
2 Un Pac 3½s71	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
9 Unit Drug 5s53	85⅜	85½	85⅝
1 US Steel 1.375s44	100½	100½	100½
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
13 Wabash 1½ '39	57	56½	56½
10 Wabash 5s '

U. S. Near A Showdown With Vichy

Continued from Page 1

should first demand a clear and concise statement from Moscow as to Russia's foreign policy. They say that if Russia's reply is unsatisfactory, America should cut its trade with that country, but that if it is satisfactory trade should be so increased as to give Moscow a real basis for independence toward Berlin.

Monthly Shipments

In regard to France it is pointed out that the United States has, according to the French Ambassador in Washington, Gaston Henri-Haye, agreed to sell two shiploads of wheat a month to the unoccupied portion of that country. These monthly shipments are described by M. Henri-Haye as meeting but one-tenth the wheat needs of Unoccupied France prior to August of this year.

Although William D. Leahy, the American Ambassador to France, is credited with having strengthened official French determination to resist German wooing, many persons believe the United States has played its hand poorly in regard to France and that this is particularly true as regards American failure to send adequate aid to British forces in the Near East.

It is also felt that the United States should have made a greater effort to inform the French people, both within France and in the Colonies, of the fact that France's only hope of independence depended upon Great Britain and the United States and that the long tradition of Franco - American friendship made this Country determined to do all in its power to hasten the day of French delivery.

Pacific Strength Grows

Meanwhile, the United States has been gradually, but very substantially, increasing its strength in the Pacific Ocean, the latest development being the dispatch of 21 "flying fortresses" bombers to the Hawaiian Islands with a War Department promise that more are to follow.

These immense, four-engined planes, reputed to be the world's mightiest and most efficient bombers, are believed destined to play a major role in any conflict in the Pacific. It is thought significant that the War Department, which usually refuses any news concerning the movement of troops, planes or ships, gave a full public announcement of the planes' hop from California to Hawaii.

It is noted here that the announcement coincided with the speech of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that Japan could expect no British backdown in the Far East. There is also the London announcement that large numbers of Army, Navy and Royal Air Force detachments arrived at Singapore yesterday from Britain for the purpose of reinforcing Empire defenses in the Far East.

Bethlehem Workers Vote for S. W. O. C.

LACKAWANNA, N. Y. (AP)—Employees of Bethlehem Steel's Lackawanna plant have chosen the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Steel Workers Organizing Committee to represent them in collective bargaining, the National Labor Relations Board announced.

Results of the May 14 election—first in any of Bethlehem's steel plants—showed 8,223 for the Union and 2,961 against.

Approximately 11,750 of the plant's 14,000 employees, working on millions of dollars worth of defense orders, were eligible to vote.

The election was ordered by the Labor Board after the S. W. O. C. staged a 36-hour strike in February. One of three proposals settling the walkout provided for the Office of Production Management to explore the possibility of such a ballot.

Indian Shelter Discovered

Wide World

James D. Burggraf **John A. Lukenda** **Robert D. Scott**

Mr. Burggraf, Archaeologist of the Bear Mountain Trailside Museum, examines relics found in an Indian rock shelter which was discovered by the two youths at Fort Montgomery, N. Y., on the edge of the Hudson River.

Roosevelt Challenge to Axis Seen in Bill

Continued from Page 1

questionably, such a country has not only gone beyond the bounds of international law, but has intervened to the point of inviting the country which claims to be wronged to take any step which it may consider necessary to avenge itself."

Prepared for Action

"In other words," commented Senator Vandenberg, who is fighting the feature, "it is an act provocative of war."

"I have stated it as I think I should state it," said Senator Bailey.

When a Senate discussion reaches this point, and above all when a majority of Congress seems to be prepared to take a step which carries with it such far-reaching implications, it can be seen that Administration foreign policy is pretty well advanced.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt himself keeps silent meanwhile on the larger aspects of policy does not indicate, from the point of view of many observers, that the development of his policy has ceased. It is simply being transferred into the parliamentary arena.

This explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's purpose takes into account a long succession of incidents that began before the 1940 presidential election, and included Roosevelt attacks on the Axis powers which at the time brought protests from many groups who are now criticizing the President for not going farther than he has.

Began With "Quarantine"

It runs back to his "quarantine the aggressor" speech at Chicago in October, 1937, his Charlottesville "stab in the back speech," directed against Italy, and continues through recent days in the declaration that the United States must become the arsenal of the democracies, and the huge tax program to carry the matter through.

Why does Mr. Roosevelt not speak more emphatically now? There may be several reasons, chief of which is the question of timing.

John D. Biggers, OPM production chief, told the House Military Affairs Committee, April 7, that "we are just about 100 days from the beginnings of real mass production of many vital items."

That was April 7. The 100 days will be up July 26. While Mr. Roosevelt maintains silence the time comes closer and closer when real aid in major quantities can be extended to Britain.

Showdown in Red Sea

By the time May 27 comes around, the ship-seizure bill should be passed and in effect. Germany may accept it as a challenge or not, as it sees fit. A similar challenge lies in the question of American ships in the Red Sea. Mr. Roosevelt has authorized British-aid ships to enter that area. Germany has warned that it is a danger zone. There may be a showdown on that matter soon, too.

Putting it baldly, Mr. Roosevelt's attitude seems to be that he will not declare war on Germany, but that he will not hesitate, either, in taking steps which Germany may use as a basis for declaring war if it cares to. This policy may or may not meet Mr. Roosevelt's pledges in the presidential campaign not to carry the country into war.

For the minute the Administration does not seem to be viewing the matter from that angle. The belief found almost everywhere here is that Germany does not want war with the United States, and that in almost any circumstances, even if ship sinkings occur, formal war would not be declared. Indeed, the circumstances that might arise are believed to be quite different from 1917.

No Thought of Troops

Isolationists nearly all take the 1917 parallel for granted, and assume or profess, at least for the purpose of argument, that an American expeditionary force would be sent to Europe if war developed.

But down to the present, so far as this observer has been able to find out, there has been no serious proposal of that sort in any Army, Navy or New Deal circle, and no thought given to it, save as it might involve taking over certain outlying bases as a purely defensive measure.

The battle of Britain is strategically regarded as one in which the United States has a vital interest but not one in which American frontline man power can play a part.

This is the background for the Senate struggle over the ship-seizure bill. There is every advance indication that Mr. Roosevelt will win his point on this bill, which is one more challenge to Germany. The bill would affect some 84 ships tied up at American ports, two of them German, 28 Italian.

Antiinterventionists have now limited their opposition to proposing an amendment forbidding the transfer of any seized belligerent ship to a warring nation on the other side, namely, transfer of German and Italian ships to Britain.

Senators Vandenberg and Clark have offered a so-called "unity" amendment to this effect arguing that with such a qualification the bill would pass almost unanimously. Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader and Roosevelt spokesman in the Senate, has protested the Vandenberg-Clark amendment however.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire meanwhile formally announced that he would not introduce his threatened anti-convoy resolution at this time but would await Mr. Roosevelt's speech of May 27. He was persuaded to do this by other isolationists at a strategy conference held last night.

Strike Closes Hudson Plants; Chevrolet Workers Walk Out

Continued from Page 1

nounced that terms of settlement added $2,000,000 annually in increased wages and liberalized vacation schedules. It provided a flat wage increase of seven cents an hour, he said, with a minimum of 45 cents an hour for women employees and 50 cents for men.

A strike which had held up construction of a $30,000,000 naval drydock in Boston was settled, but shipyard strikes in the San Francisco Bay area continued to tie up $500,000,000 worth of naval construction. Details of the Boston settlement were not announced immediately, but the strikers had protested use of Works Projects Administration workers on the project.

The West Coast shipyard disputes were discussed May 14 by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, in a conference with President Roosevelt. Mr. Hillman told reporters he had asked the help of the international president of the American Federation of Labor machinists in ending the shipyard strikes.

The strikers, who include both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. machinists, ask a wage increase from $1 to $1.15 an hour, and retention of double pay for overtime.

Strike Called May 19

A strike was called for May 19 by 1,500 A. F. of L. members at the Johns-Manville Corporation plant, Manville, N. J. Union members ask a wage increase of 15 cents an hour. Present basic pay is 60 cents an hour for men, 55 cents for women. The company management said that half of present orders totaling $25,000,000 are for national defense supplies.

Rumblings of new labor trouble continued in the soft coal industry, while bituminous operators made ready to confer with representatives of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers.

The management of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad asked the Labor Defense Mediation Board for help in averting a threatened strike of 375 trainmen, enginemen, and yard service employees set for May 16.

Corning, N. Y.—Corning Glass Works closed its pressware division May 14 because of a strike at the American Potash & Chemical Company, Trona, Calif., which has halted borax shipments.

The plant makes glass of borosilicate formula and the small amount of available borax has been moved to the main plant for national defense orders, W. C. Decker, Assistant to the President said. Officials declined to state the amount of defense production or the number of men affected by the closing.

Washington—A public hearing on a proposed 37½-cent-an-hour minimum wage for 650,000 textile workers was called with no opposition seeking an opportunity to be heard, Wage-Hour officials disclosed.

A short, two-day session was in prospect with chief interest centering on a recommendation that the Wage-Hour Division devise a means of preventing wage deductions for rent and supplies by company stores that might "circumvent" increased minimum wages.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL, and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

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First Sunday:
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Third Sundays, monthly, 3:30-4 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
A Report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
June 2:
4 p. m., E. S. T. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
7 p. m., E. S. T. For Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America United States and Canada, except West Coast, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).
10 p. m., E. S. T. For Australia, New Zealand, Far East, United States and Canada West Coast, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m).

Aid to Prospectors

ANGEL'S CAMP, Calif. (AP)—Free examination of minerals which hopeful prospectors believe may have some place in the defense program has been undertaken by the State.

Latvians in Grip of Stalinism

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A campaign of ruthless repression against the people of Latvia has been in progress ever since the Republic was forced to come within Soviet domination, according to an authoritative Latvian informant who recently arrived in the United States.

Upon the entrance of the Russians, says this informant, all laws protecting the rights of life and property were abolished.

Since that time thousands of people have disappeared. The fate of most of them a mystery. Such persons were the leaders in all spheres of national and local affairs.

On the night the Red Army entered the country, President Ulmanis was injured and two weeks later passed on. Among high officials listed as fatalities are the then Minister of War Janis Balodis, Minister of Finance Alfreds Valdmanis, Chief of the Army Command General Kirchjanis Berkis.

Many minor officials and leaders of political parties, organizations of various sorts have been executed. Many soldiers at the frontier and in towns over the land were killed at the time of occupation.

Certain groups of officials and civilians, including some 300 students, university professors, many technical experts, trained factory workers, and skilled workmen have been taken "somewhere in Russia."

Both state and private property has been and continues to be confiscated—factories, churches, town homes, village homes and manors. Only those who escape suspicion are able to retain apartments or small separate houses. Money and bank accounts have been taken over. Factories and storehouses, shops selling food have been stripped and the wares shipped to Russia.

Industry is on a "war basis," all factories converted into plants producing arms, airplanes, armored cars, machine guns, grenades, ammunition.

The food shortage is keenly felt. The lat and the ruble are supposed to be equal in value, 5.25 lats to the dollar. The average daily wage is 5 lats. Bread costs from 1 to 1.5 lats per pound, butter 40 to 50, eggs 1 lat each, sausage 4 to 4.5, meat 8 to 12 lats a pound. Clothing is equally high. Shoes are 300 lats a pair, a man's suit 800 and an overcoat 1,000. There is almost nothing offered for sale in the shops. The members of the Red Army and Soviet administrators cleaned out everything when they came.

Former employees of the Latvian Government who have escaped execution or deportation are many of them without employment. They and their families are suffering from hunger and cold. There have been many suicides. The concentration camps are full of "enemies of the people." Anyone inquiring about a person who has been arrested or who has disappeared is himself liable to arrest and punishment on the ground that in so doing he shows he is also an "enemy."

Aftermath of War In Belgium Leaves Deep Legal Tangle

BRUSSELS, via Berlin, May 15 (AP)—Belgian tribunals, a year after the fall of Belgium, still are busy unraveling civilian affairs tangled in the confusion of May, 1940, when 3,000,000 of Belgium's 8,000,000 population fled.

Here is a typical case:

Evidence presented in a court at Uccle showed that a Polish boot dealer fled shortly before the German occupation, leaving the keys to his bootshop with a woman neighbor.

The next morning she opened the shop and displayed a sign:

"Any boots for five francs."

Bargain hunters stormed the place. But the owner returned unexpectedly. A policeman told him to queue up and wait his turn.

"But I'm the owner of this shop," the Pole declared.

"And I'm Napoleon," the policeman retorted.

A Brussels judge decided the woman who had the keys, backed up by a forged bill of sale for the store and the stock of goods, would have to go to jail for a year, pay a fine, and indemnify the Pole 60,000 francs.

There were estimated to be 5,000 Belgian refugees in France who never returned and do not intend to, having found jobs which they do not want to give up for the doubtful prospect of finding work at home.

Some husbands deserted their wives and some Belgian girls married in France and have established their homes there.

Mussolini Advised He Himself Guided Attacks on Greeks

ROME, May 15 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini personally directed and guided the Italian counter-offensive against the Greek Army in March which dealt the "decisive blow" of the Greek-Italian war, Ugo Cavallero, chief of the Italian General Staff, said, in a letter to Il Duce made public here last night.

General Cavallero was replaced as commander of the Italians in Albania just before the offensive began.

His letter to Signor Mussolini states that the Italian offensive was fully prepared when the Premier arrived in Albania March 2 after the Greek drive against Tepeleni had been broken. The Greeks began a new drive March 6 and the Italians launched their counter-offensive March 9 under Il Duce's eye.

Clairvoyant Star Falls at Berlin

BERLIN, May 15 (AP)—E. E. Haussner, clairvoyant who has been starring at the Wintergarten, one of the largest Berlin vaudeville houses, failed to appear on the program last night.

Authorized sources said, with a show of humor, that they doubted whether he needed any police pressure to leave, now that clairvoyants have been brought into the spotlight by the Rudolf Hess incident.

They said they supposed Herr Haussner thought clairvoyance would hardly be considered popular for some time to come.

[Authorized German quarters said that Herr Hess had resorted to astrologers, mesmerizers, and other esoteric practitioners in search for treatment for his ills, and that an investigation would be made to learn if any of them had influenced him to make his trip to England.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared on July 11, 1939, that Adolf Hitler maintained a staff of five astrologers to read the stars and guide his actions.

Josef Ranald, German-American palmist in New York, said yesterday that Herr Hess had consulted him several times, and that he met the deputy Führer through Erik Jan Hanussen, Herr Hitler's "personal astrologer."]

Local Classified

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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ASK US
about moth proofing with a 10-Year Gaurantee
Odorless, colorless and harmless to cloth of any kind. Have your furniture, clothing, furs, blankets and rugs moth-proofed. The cost is very low. Dry cleaning does not affect moth-proofing.
Fur Storage. Alterations
Cos Cob Cleaners & Tailors
Tel. Greenwich 2991

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Craig Electrical Co.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

VIRGINIA AIKEN
122 East Putnam Ave.
Wedding Gifts of Distinction
INTERIOR DESIGNERS
XVIII Century to Modern

JUNE BRIDES
We should be most happy to design your veil and hats for the brides' maids
Isabel Huthwaite
46 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 2187

Lester H. Denson
JEWELER
The Store With the Big Clock
GIFTS *for the* BRIDE
333 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1271

Grossman Shoes
161 Greenwich Avenue

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

Garden Tools
Lawn Rakes—Garden Rakes
Garden Forks—Garden Hoes
Garden Cultivators
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave Tel. 1214

PICKWICK THEATRE
Greenwich 3760
MAY 15—Leopold Stokowski conducting All American Youth Orchestra. One Performance only, 8:30 P. M.
MAY 16-19—"LADY EVE"—Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob"—George Murphy, Lucille Ball.
MAY 20-23—"The Great Lie"—Bette Davis, Mary Astor, George Brent. "Hullabaloo"—Frank Morgan, Virginia Grey.

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRESH POTATO SALAD
Every Friday and Saturday
20c a pint
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
539 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HILL and DALE SPECTATOR PUMPS for Women
TOP-SIDER Safety Sole Yachting Footwear for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Coombs FLORIST, INC.
744 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

The Traveler's Windfall
WHERE TO EAT, SLEEP AND PLAY IN THE U. S. A.
$1.50
A New Guide to recommend Hotels, Restaurants, Tourists Lodges, Ski Resorts and Dude Ranches in the Union, with notes about things of interest along the way.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

MERIDEN

Most extensive assortment of Summer Dresses
$2.98 and up
Coats reduced for clearance
CHERNIACK CO.

Visit our Special Award Days Department. Also many countless bargains in all departments
New York Dress Goods Store
COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

IT'S NOT COSTLY
To Beautify and Protect Your Home With
MASTER MIXED PAINTS
None Finer Regardless of Price!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Get to know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
510 Main Street (Rear)
Telephone 2524
Delivery Service Let us serve you

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

Men's Quality Straws

$1.45 up
Cleaning—Blocking
Ladies' and Men's Felt and Panama Hats Made to Order
TEMPLE HAT SHOP
73 TEMPLE STREET

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

SHARTENBERG'S
the Fashion Center for YOU

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6161

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

FUR STORAGE
In Our Own Modern Vaults
Also
Remodelling—Repairing
MONARCH LAUNDRY

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

Gifts for Weddings, Showers, Anniversaries, Graduations
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
ESTABLISHED 1898

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPORT CLOTHES *for Spring*
Sport Coats, Slacks, Jackets, Sweaters and Shirts. Everything a man needs for a Glorious Spring Out Doors.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
89 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

YEARCRAFT
Suits from $19.50
Use Our 10 Pay Plan
No Extra Charge
YEARCRAFT
428 Main St. Homer S. Crofoot, Manager

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Stamford's Finest
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Dept. Store"
"Joan Miller" FROCKS
$2.98 and $5.00
The Smart Frock That's a Howland-Hughes Exclusive
FASHION FLOOR

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Get Your
WINDOW AWNINGS NOW
A Special Price of $1.29 on good quality painted drill awnings—sizes 30 and 36 inches.

SAXE & FLOTO
Florists
41 West Main St. Ph. 3-1112
Beautiful potted plants for Memorial Day

White Hats
for Your Summer Dresses
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

BUY NOW!
no down payment—no payments until Oct. 1st. Save on plumbing and heating.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street

Let us "Zoric"-clean your clothes so they will be in readines for
MEMORIAL DAY
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

We have a charming selection of
Women's new rayon prints
Styles for every occasion—sports or dress
Every size is included—$3.98 each
DRESS DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Handsculptured Jewelry
Made in our own workshop. Your own ideas carefully executed.
Oscar Caplan & Sons
207 WEST SARATOGA STREET
Jewelers at the Bench Since 1905

Mahogany and Maple
PERIOD FURNITURE
for every room in the home
Custom made BEDDING
WM. P. STEIN CO.
225-227 W. Saratoga Street Lex. 3386
Br. 31 E. North Avenue Ver 4499

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

33rd
Anniversary Sale
Everything Reduced
PERKINS
SILK SHOP
15 So. Pearl Street Dial 4-2243

MAY WHITE SALES of Towels, Linens and Domestics
Now in Progress
WHITNEY'S

WE'RE MOVING
Watch for our new location
Save on quality furniture during our
REMOVAL SALE
L. J. HOVER
76 State Street Phone 4-8113

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

There's nothing so satisfying to the home-maker as good, dependable laundering. Killip offers several services, including Damp Wash and Finished Work, that fit every purse. You'll like Killip laundering . . . everyone else does! Why not phone 5-3311 and try it?
Get the Killip Quality
R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Let us have a chance to serve you well with
COAL, COKE or FUEL OIL
John T. D. Blackburn Inc.
Foot of Colonie St. Call 4-9111

NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 No. Pearl St. 3-4258 3-4259

COLOR STYLE CHART
may be borrowed at either
Sherwin-Williams Store
314 Central Ave. or 480 Broadway

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

Smart Sport Ensembles
(Shirt and Slacks)
For active sports or lounge wear
$5.00 to $13.50
Luddy
92 STATE STRET DIAL 4-4053

ROBERT MONEY
Decorator
Painting and Paperhanging
Pl. 3-0165 457 State Street

"Not the Cheapest, But the Best"
Complete Permanent Wave $5.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
FRED GROTHE
106 State St. Tel. 4-6881

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASTER MARKETS, Inc.
40 Main Street
Shop here to find ideas for appetizing spring meals
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
QUALITY MEATS
BAKED GOODS
Parking 4-3228

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

New Summer Footwear for Men
Florsheim, Bostonian
Johnston & Murphy
Dr. Locke, Health Spot
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

SUMMER APPROACHES
Plan now to enjoy the best sports season of the year in appropriate outdoor clothes. *You will like the new fabrics in holiday and vacation clothes*
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Estab. 1919
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3283

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

Try Our
CURTAIN *and* PILLOW SERVICE
THE CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 Court St. Phone 107

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Complete Line of Building Materials
13 E. Court St. Cortland — Phone Homer or Cortland 52 — Grove St. Homer

ELMIRA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
STYLE-PERFECT WALLPAPER
151 N. Main Street Dial 2-1489
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102-06 State Street Hardware
Summer Furniture for Lawn and Porch: Chaisettes, Hammocks, Picnic Tables and Benches, Bird Baths, Umbrellas Sets, Porch Shades, Window and Porch Awnings.
SECOND FLOOR DIAL 7139

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance Surety Bonds Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

C. J. STONER STUDIO
C. J. STONER, A. I. D.
Interior Decorators and Furnishers
"Complete Interiors"
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 848
Hornell, N. Y.

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS GROCERS
111 East State Street Phone 2761

PACKARD
Sales and Service
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"MEL" COMFORT
SENECA ST. GARAGE
309 E. Seneca Street Tel. 2505

NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued)

For Graduation Give a
GRUEN WATCH
Accurate—Durable—Stylish
Yellow, Pink or White Gold
Prices — $24.75 *up*
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

It's a Beauty!
1941 FRIGIDAIRE
at
Rothschild's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*
OPEN MONDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS

Edmond's Beauty Salon
3169 Delaware Ave., Kenmore Ph. RI. 4621

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 Delaware Ave.

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2870 Delaware Avenue RI. 2064

Pyrex and *Fiesta*
M. Dusel Hardware
3147 Delaware Ave. Ri. 9635

LARCHMONT

V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
CALL LARCHMONT 429
SALES—SERVICE
Broadloom Carpets Oriental Rugs
138 BOSTON POST ROAD

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

Roulston's SELF-SERVICE STORES
at
323-325 North Grand Avenue
Near Joy Boulevard
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Summer Styles
Nationally Advertised Brands
⅓ to ½ of Original Prices
Our Prices $3.95 to $5.95

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
TEL. CEDARHURST 6040
Careful Modern Efficient
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
Repairing • Weaving • Storing
571 CHESTNUT ST. CEDARHURST, L. I.

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS, VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as low as $2.00
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

Dane & Murphy
FIREPROOF STORAGE
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

FLUSHING—Bayside

FOR *Better Garden Work*
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Large or Too Small
NASSAU BLVD. AND 232ND STREET
PHONE BAYSIDE 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

M. SHAINFELD, Inc.
Exclusive Furs
Let us store your furs in our Modern Dry Cold Storage Vault
18 W. MERRICK RD. PH. FREE. 3569
We Remodel and Repair

NU-BLUE SUNOCO — RED ARROW SERVICE STATION
BLUE SUNOCO OIL AND GASOLINE
UNEXCELLED AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS AND SERVICE—MOTORS—BATTERIES—BRAKES—RADIATORS
Sunrise Highway (At the Rock)
Madison Avenue Phone Free. 6854

SPRING IS HERE
Brighten Your Wardrobe
for Decoration Day with
QUALITY DRY CLEANING
C. V. Boller Co.
70 SO. GROVE STREET PH. FREE. 3098

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT—Merrick

RAHN'S
For Birthdays and Parties
ORDER OUR
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
Soda—Candy—Ice Cream
53 Merrick Ave. Ph. Free. 4816

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549
PHONE GREAT NECK 4482

ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

INSURANCE
For your Home, Automobile or Business. Competent insurance advice means sounder more economical coverage. Consult—
MONICA R. STEVENS
Great Neck 260 or 2691-J

WILLARD'S
Practical gifts for showers, weddings, and all occasions at popular prices
We invite you to come in and browse around
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

BREWER & CO.
FURRIERS
Certified Cold Storage
Valuation over $100—2%
Valuation up to $100—Min. charge $3
117 MAIN STREET

GARDEN SUPPLIES
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 463
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 891 Hempstead 638
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MINEOLA RUG & CARPET CO., Inc.
515 JERICHO TURNPIKE
MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y.
PHONE GARDEN CITY 4090
A. J. McDONALD, President

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

SHELLEY'S
BAKE SHOP
82-11 Roosevelt Ave.

NEWTOWN 9-6731, 6732, 6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

Save on ALLSTATE TIRES, CROSS COUNTRY OIL, and BATTERIES and AUTO ACCESSORIES at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8402 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000
ESTAB. 1928

FUR STORAGE
Repairing, Remodeling, Cleaning
Queens Retail Furrier
Fur Coats, Jackets, Scarfs
37-41 82nd St., Bill Siotkas, Ne 9-5525

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-12 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

JAMAICA

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order
Tel. Jamaica 9-8520 Eve Appointments

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

Ada Fennell — Barclay Individually Designed Foundations — Clara Platt — Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches

341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First St. Phone Lyn. 3423

LYNBROOK—Malverne

COMMUNITY SELF SERVICE FOOD STORE
287 Hempstead Ave.
Malverne, L. I.
Phone Lyn 1055

MANHASSET

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome Rd.
Tel. Manhasset 760

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 — Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R G SEIBERT Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 8-8161

Spring and Summer
Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6772

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 8-9020 — Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 8-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H DAYTON, Pres.
139 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

Established 20 Years Virginia 9-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M WILSON Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose —Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

FOREST PARKWAY UPHOLSTERING CO.
Specialty
New Type Tailor-fit SLIP COVERS
No increase in price
215-10 Jamaica Avenue Cl. 8-8697

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue Virginia 7-9635

PRINTING
Rodger-Palliser Press
Programs—Publications
8680 102nd Street Tel. Vi. 9-3485

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets — Sportswear
Lingerie — Bags
115-01 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-5440

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings — Receptions
Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 9-2530

YOUR RUGS
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored
by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-8756

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PLESSER & SONS
Haberdashers
to
Well-Dressed Men
Hats—Sportswear—Shoes
9105 Jamaica Avenue at 91st Street
9529 Jamaica Avenue at 96th Street

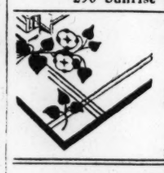
ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 4-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
9 No. Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2340

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway



TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES.
EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL
LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
BEACH WEAR
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	A	V	A	N	E	S	E		P	U	C	K
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	S	A	W		Y	E	N		F	I	R	S
S	E	P	O	Y		M	E	R	I	M	E	E
U			M	A	D	I	S	O	N			N
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I	L		C	U	B		P	A	U	T	O	
O		D	A	T	E		S	I	N	G	S	
R	O	O	T			S	K	Y	L	A	R	K	S

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Finance your next car with a loan at the Fleetwood Bank—rates as low as 4%
—FLEETWOOD BANK—
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
MEMBER
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

Hamblen's
Dairy Products, Nuts, Evaporated Fruits, Candies
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Oakwood 6266 113 Fourth Avenue

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

BURGER'S
26-28 Water St., Newburgh
Headquarters for
Magic Chef Ranges
Zenith and Sparton Radios
Westinghouse Appliances

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NUROCO FUEL OIL SERVICE!
Very shortly, you will forget your fuel oil problems—until the Fall at least. May we suggest you forget them — *permanently* — simply by *shifting the responsibility to our shoulders?* We're ready to supply you with fine quality.
NUROCO FUEL OIL on our free AUTOMATIC DELIVERY SERVICE
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Plymouth Shops
SPORTSWEAR LINGERIE ACCESSORIES
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, Inc.
(next Schrafft's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y

BROMLY
Sportswear, in the Smart Westchester Manner
555 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
10 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LA ROSE SHOPPE
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alteration
• DRESSES • LINGERIE
• SPORTSWEAR • GLOVES
• HOSIERY
525 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches and Jewelry Repair
LENOX 496 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
ALL ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
Up-to-Date Gas Station
488 NORTH AVE. HAM. 8000

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NU-SWIFT
CARPET CLEANERS CORP.
1555 60th Street, Brooklyn
Serving Brooklyn, Forest Hills, L. I. City and Lower Manhattan
TEL. WINDSOR 6-0654

Tel. BU. 4-8884
ELEANORE
HAIRDRESSER
Try our genuine Steam Permanent for more natural looking wave.
989 Flatbush Ave., near Albemarle Road
One Flight Up. By Appointment

BUNNY SHERMAN
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

Tel. WI 8-9118
BUY AT OUR ESSO SIGN
LUBRICATION
MOTOR ANALYSIS
ACCESSORIES
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER, Inc.
400 Coney Island Avenue
at Caton Avenue, Brooklyn

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

NEW DORP

MORAVIAN FLORIST
2286 Richmond Road—New Dorp
FLOWERS
for Decoration Day
We deliver anywhere
Phone Lon Hills 6-2714

PORT RICHMOND

H. & L. SERVICE STATION
NIELS LARSON
Gas SUNOCO Oils
SUNOCO MERCURY MADE MOTOR OILS
Expert Greasing and Lubricating Service
15 Grove Avenue Gib. 2-1539

ST. GEORGE

TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Oil Burner Sales and Service Corp.
44 Richmond Terrace Ph. Gibraltar 7-2000

TOMPKINSVILLE

Learn to Drive
Expert Instructors
S. J. DALLAS, Prop.
212 Bay Street Gib. 7-8484
Lessons Daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WEST BRIGHTON

You Are Lovelier the
SONIA Pyt Way
Permanents
3.50 to 12.50
HAIR STYLIST COSMETICS
SONIA PYT
801 Castleton Avenue Phone Gib. 7-7174

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave. Port Richmond

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Esso
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

M. R. FITZGIBBON
45 S. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon Oakwood 8577
MOVING STORAGE
Fine NEW Furniture
at exceedingly low prices
Mrs. Goldie Seydel, Furniture Advisor

PORT CHESTER

Addie Finn
Says
This Is the Time for Permanent Waving
COLONIAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
227 Westchester Avenue

Screens, Insulation
Lumber, Paint
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Marvin Place Telephone 3200

POUGHKEEPSIE

Get Ready for Summer at
LUCKEY'S
We've everything in wearables to make your summer a happy one. Summer coats, cool frocks, flattering hats, countless accessories. Come in and see for yourself.

Visit **FLEMING'S** for
SPORT COATS, SUITS
SWEATERS, JACKETS
Sizes to 42
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
Corner Cannon and Liberty Streets

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

E. V. GRANT
Painting and Decorating
Wall Papers, Paints, Linoleums
Estimates Cheerfully Given
317 Main Street Phone 615

CAKES
A large variety of Real Home Made Cakes and Frostings for all occasions
THERESA BAKE SHOP
232 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

ROCHESTER

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE Esso SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H T Parmele

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours 10 to 12 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 196

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone — MAIN 6520

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

G. W. MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars 3900, W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Exclusive—Yes
Expensive—No
Léon LADIES' Hairdresser
625 State St. Parking Lot Tel. 4-2831

MAXWELL RUG CLEANERS
"The only modern plant between New York City and Rochester."
Phone 6-5700
DAVID V. MAXWELL, Owner

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Barneys *for* FASHIONS

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTO INSURANCE
New Motor Vehicle Law Effective Jan. 1, 1942
Be Prepared. Send for Digest Giving Full Details.
WILSON AGENCY (L. A. Wilson)
332 W. Onondaga St. Tel. S-5036

HEAR
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD—SOLOVOX
Clark Music Co.
416 S. Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina

TROY

ANDERSON'S
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
WALL PAPER
18 4TH ST TROY N Y
TROY 2259
CHARLES H HOAG, Prop

Magnifying Glasses
of the highest grade in all styles
CHARLES H. LIMERICK
Established 1899
286 RIVER STREET, TROY N. Y.
Troy 2431

DEPENDABLE FURS
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord + Tann
404 Fulton St.

UTICA

Venetian Blinds
Kirsch Venetian Blinds with ivory colored flexible steel slats and mingled linen tapes. Beautifully finished, highly decorative for any room. These blinds in stock, ready for immediate delivery. All sizes, up to and including 36 inches. Choice $3.95.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

'LYNN' HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St. Utica N Y Ph 9-0328

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

Pittsburgh Wallhide
Approved Williamsburg Colors. Authentic colors used in the Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14 Elizabeth Street Tel. 4-5175

Gifts
Leather Goods — Books — Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

TIPS ON THE STORK MARKET
BABY WEEK
New ideas that will make life more fun for baby and for you . . . specials that will save many a bright penny to put in baby's bank!
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a copy of the famous PAINT AND COLOR STYLE GUIDE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
135 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 3420

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
Samuel Hustis W. P. 2565

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel 10463 W P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK N Y
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

The Largest Variety of "Parker" Pens" in Westchester
Parker VACUMATIC
Please come in and see them
DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

CLEARANCE!
Over 200 Hand-Tailored Barth Originals 1.95, 2.95, 3.95. Previously priced 3.95 to 12.50. "Hats remodeled or matched to harmonize with your costume."
the barth hat
208 Mamaroneck Ave. WHITE PLAINS — 443 S. Broadway YONKERS

PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

One of the most interesting groups of stamps received this year has arrived from Portugal. This series of stamps pictures several types of women workers in Portugal and her possessions. There are ten values to the series, the 4-centavos in light green color depicts a fisherwoman of Praia da Nazare; the 5c., brown, shows a worker from the district of Coimbra; the 15s., green, shows a fisherwoman of Lisbon; the 25c., purple, a Moorish woman of Olhão; the 40c., green, a young woman of Aveiro;

Portugal's new stamp features women workers.

the 80c., blue, a shepherdess of the Madeira Islands; the 1-escudo, deep orange, a girl from Viane do Castejo, and the 2e., orange, a woman workers in the wheat field of Alentejo. The ten stamps are expected to appear in miniature sheets.

Other countries have issued stamps picturing the various modes of dress in their different districts and among these countries we find sets of stamps from Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Rumania, and Russia.

New Stamps From Other Countries

Bahamas—The color of the current 2½d. stamp has been changed

Gold Coast airmail stamp.

to slate-gray. The 1d., 2d. and 3d. of the current series will soon be replaced with new stamps.

Denmark—A 6-öre value has been added to the present set of postage due stamps.

Gold Coast—A 1-shilling 3-pence stamp in blue and brown colors has been issued to take care of the airmail rate to England. The design shows a view of Christianborg Castle at Accra with the portrait of King George VI framed in a crowned medallion at the left.

Netherlands Indies—Five of the new locally printed series of postage stamps have been released. These are the 50c., brown; 60c., blue; 80c., orange; 1g., violet and 2g., green. The design shows the head of Queen Wilhelmina in profile.

New Zealand—The ½d. and 1d. stamps showing the portrait of King George VI are to be surcharged with new values, 1d. and 2d. This is being done as a war saving measure in paper.

Thailand (Siam)—A new series of stamps, five in number, has recently been released. The design shows the Chakri Palace in Bangkok and the values are the 2-satangs, brown; the 3s., green; the 5s., purplish brown; 10s., red and 15s., deep blue.

Trinidad and Tabago—The 3c. and 4c. pictorials have appeared in new colors. The 3c. picturing Mt. Irvine Bay, Tabago, has been changed from dark carmine and black to brown and green, and the 4c. picturing Memorial Park has been changed from brown to scarlet.

United States

The design of the 1941 "duck stamp" has been taken from a ruddy-duck drawing by E. R. Kalmbach and pictures a male and female ruddy duck with their brood swimming at the edge of a marsh. Mr. Kalmbach is a well known painter of wildlife subjects. The color of the stamp is described as "lively brown."

These "duck stamps" may be bought singly, in blocks of four or in sheets of 28 stamps by collectors. They are about twice the size of a special delivery stamp and cost $1 each.

Last year post offices sold 1,111,561 migratory waterfowl or "duck stamps" of which 20,000 were bought by collectors, according to department estimates. Ninety per cent of the money realized through the sale of these stamps is used by the Fish and Wildlife Service to supplement other funds received for the purchase and maintenance of waterfowl refuges throughout the country. The remaining 10 per cent is used for printing and distributing stamps, administrative purposes and other Federal activities for migratory bird conservation.

"American Leader" Covers

The "American Leader," the new United States Lines 6,400 ton freighter, will sail on her maiden voyage from San Francisco about June 15th, 1941. The Seamen's Church Institute of New York has been appointed cover agent for the maiden voyages of the "American Leader" and of the Moore-McCormack Lines' four new passenger ships being built for South American service. Each cover will bear a picture of the new ship "American Leader," her house flag and the American flag and will be sold at 15c per cover, the proceeds of the sale to go to the Institute for recreational and welfare work among the sailors. Send remittance in coin only, and name and address to S. S. American Leader Cover Agency, 25 South St., New York, N. Y., on or before June 1st.

A Verse for Today . . .

As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.—I PETER 4:10.

Vocations

Patriotic Knitting

The present popularity of patriotic motifs, and of knitting for war relief, has been turned to account by a clever woman in need of cash.

With tiny needles and bright yarn, she partially knits a miniature sock, sweater, or similar articles. She includes a couple of stripes of contrasting colors, and, instead of breaking off her yarn at the end of each stripe, she leaves a long end. This end she winds into a tiny ball and sews it tightly to leave a dangling ball of yarn. The article is left about half-finished, another ball being made from the end of yarn near the needles. Needles are left in, and a tiny safety pin inserted at the back. The result is a novel and attractive ornament for dress, coat, or hat.

Naturally, very fine yarn is used. Most popular color combination is red, with blue, and white stripes. Other colorings are available, however, to harmonize with various costume colorings.—B. N. K., Rochester, N. Y.

Daily Anecdote

Worthy of His Hire

A well-known composer-conductor, whose management of the orchestra was servicable without being distinguished, was once invited to participate in a musical festival in Milan, where he would share honors with his compatriot, Arturo Toscanini.

When asked to name his fee, he answered, "The same fee as Toscanini, and one lira more."

The management agreed, and, at the conclusion of the festival, tendered him an envelope containing one lira.

"What's the meaning of this?" he demand. "I was to receive the same fee as Toscanini, and one lira more."

"And so you have," was the reply. "Maestro Toscanini offered his services free."

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig

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I'M SURPRISED AT YOU FOR NOT KEEPING UP WITH THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS—THEY'RE BUILDING AIR PLANES NOW WITH NOISELESS MOTORS!
G-R-R-R
CHASE CRAIG

STRATEGY IN THE HOME.

In Lighter Vein

An Excellent Reason

Mother: "Jane, why did you remove your shoes?"

Three-year-old Jane: "They were tired from walking and wanted a rest."

The Point of View

Jackie, aged six, was trying to knock a nail into the wall, but he had the head of the nail against the wood and was hammering the point.

At length he threw down the nail in disgust and said, "They gave me a nail with the head at the wrong end."

Sister Josephine, age seven, who had been watching him, began to laugh, and, pointing to the opposite wall, said, "No wonder the nail doesn't go through. Can't you see that it was made for the other side of the room?"

Answers, London — Reprisal

Where Would You Find—

1. The four nations whose flags floated over what is now the State of Delaware?
2. A chimpanzee?
3. Hansard?
4. The capital of Ontario, Canada?
5. The island of which the United States assumed protection on April 9, 1941?
6. The Cheviot Hills?
7. Buhl Planetarium?
8. Mistress of the Seas?
9. A mistral?
10. Big Santa Anita Dam?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Netherlands, Sweden, Great Britain, and the United States.
2. An arboreal ape of West Africa, about five feet high, with large ears and dark brown hair.
3. The British equivalent of the Congressional Record.
4. Toronto.
5. Greenland; an agreement was signed with the Danish Minister giving the United States the right to establish bases on the island; it is to continue under Danish sovereignty.
6. A range between England and Scotland.
7. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
8. A name given Great Britain, because of her naval supremacy.
9. A cold, dry, violent northwest wind blowing in the region of the Gulf of Lion, and the adjoining Mediterranean provinces.
10. A flood control dam on Big Santa Anita Creek in California; 235 feet high.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Hardwoods and Softwoods?

The distinction between softwoods and hardwoods was originally made by botanists on the basis of differences in wood structure. In lumbering and commercial usage, however, another, non-technical, method of classification is used, which closely parallels the scientific.

Some misconceptions are prevalent regarding the use of the terms "hardwoods" and "softwoods." For example, the botanical division of trees into these two classes does not mean that those classed as hardwoods necessarily are harder than softwoods, nor that softwoods are softer than hardwoods, though such is frequently the case.

One botanical method divides timber trees into two great classes: (1) **conifers**, such as pines, spruce, larch, etc., usually having rather needle-shaped leaves and bearing unenclosed seeds, most frequently on cones—these trees being softwoods: and (2) **dicotyledons**, such as oak, beech, ash, teak, etc., having broader leaves and their seeds invariably enclosed in seed-cases—these trees being the hardwoods.

Botanists sometimes separate the trees simply into the coniferous (evergreens) which, generally speaking, do not drop their leaves in the fall; and the deciduous (broad-leaved) which do drop their leaves. Exceptions may readily be found to this classification.

To illustrate, live oaks—which are hardwoods (deciduous)—do not drop their leaves in the fall; while the cypress and larch—softwoods (coniferous)—do shed their leaves.

In the lumber trade, hardwoods are those which are close-grained, heavy, and consequently hard and strong. Hardness in commercial usage refers to the resistance of the wood to wear, and is perhaps one of the most important qualities of wood.

The United States Forestry Service has prepared a table listing the properties of various hardwoods and softwoods of America. In this table, the hardness of oak is taken as 100 and that of other trees is expressed in comparison with it.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

(hardness of oak = 100)

HARDWOODS	white ash	103
	rock elm	96
	maple	88
	beech	87
	walnut	86
	basswood	25
SOFTWOODS	longleaf pine	63
	Douglas fir	50
	mountain hemlock	45
	southern cypress	39
	white spruce	26
	red cedar	23

EXCERPT FROM TABLE PREPARED BY UNITED STATES FORESTRY SERVICE

Readers—

of the Daily Feature Page are also its main contributors. If you are not aware of this fact you now have a cordial invitation to submit items for the various departments such as the Camera Club, Sunny Hours column, Lighter Vein, Anecdotes, Vocations, and Party Fun.

Payment will be made at our current rates.

A stamped return envelope insures the return of rejected material.

Daily Features Editor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Terrier Makes a Rescue

Brisbane (Australia) Courier-Mail

A fox terrier saved Maureen Dixon, 16 months, from drowning in the backyard of her parents' home in George Street, Mayfield East.

While playing with the dog the child fell head first into a hole two feet deep and 18 inches wide, and in which there was 12 inches of water. Barking frantically, the dog twice ran into the house and then back to the waterhole without arousing the interest of the child's mother.

The third time, however, the dog caught Mrs. Dixon's dress in his teeth and tried to drag her from the house. She became alarmed, and followed the dog to the waterhole. Mrs. Dixon dragged the unconscious child from the hole. The child recovered quickly from the effects of the immersion.

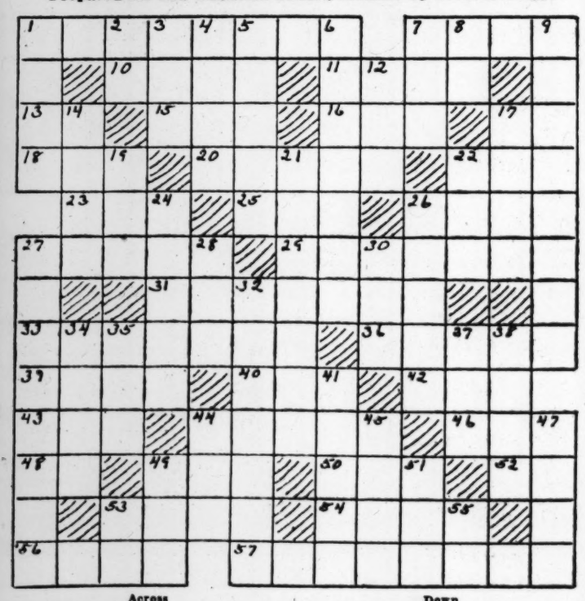
Brevities

Detroit News: We are told we have coal enough in this country, if turned into oil, to last us for the next 3,000 years. Yes, but then what?

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Men's suits could be improved. They might put more pockets in a suit in order for a man to carry more letters and papers.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Natives of Java.
7—What is rubber disk used in ice hockey?
10—To decorate.
11—What do you call an informal examination by questions?
13—Pronoun.
15—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
16—Where is Old Glory flown (abbr.)?
17—What is a suffix forming nouns?
18—Short sleep is what?
20—What is first name of Miss Janis, American actress?
22—What is capital of Brazil?
23—What is past tense of "see"?
25—What is monetary unit of Japan?
26—What are any of various coniferous trees?
27—In India, a native policeman is called what?
29—Opera "Carmen" is based on novel by whom?
31—Who was 4th President of U. S.?
33—What is a low wall to protect the edge of a platform, roof, etc.?
36—If you emulated Ruth St. Denis, you would do what?
39—Poetic name of Ireland?
40—To allow.
42—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
43—Tatter.
44—What is a large, shaggy-maned, oxlike quadruped?
46—Armed conflict is what?
48—What is symbol for illinium?
49—Young bear is what?
50—What French city is a famous winter resort?
52—Toward
53—What is the fruit of a palm?
54—Cantors do what?
56—What is underground part of a plant?
57—Shelley wrote of what bird's rapturous song?

Down

1—What is first name of Masefield, British poet?
2—Calvin Coolidge was born in what State (abbr.)?
3—What is name of a genus of macaws?
4—How many does a stitch in time save?
5—Who is Daniel Peggotty's niece and adopted daughter in "David Copperfield"?
6—Horses are often called what?
7—What is a perennial herb of East India, Australasia, and Polynesia?
8—Where was Job's home?
9—What is an oil distilled from petroleum or oil shale?
12—To employ
14—Comfort
17—Where is Dublin?
19—What is a soft food for infants?
21—Who are the descendants of Shem?
22—Edge.
24—A novel by Wilkie Collins is called "—— in White."
26—Last.
27—What is westernmost of Great Lakes?
28—To yelp.
30—What measure of length contains 5½ yards?
32—Who composed opera "Lakme"?
34—What is an inland sea of Asia?
35—To equip.
37—Novel.
38—What article of apparel is associated with Joseph?
41—Who said: "I spect I grow'd"?
44—Except.
45—What is one sixteenth of a yard?
47—Who was first woman governor in U. S.?
49—What animal may look at a king?
51—Who is intended as personification of Truth in "Faerie Queene"?
53—Act.
55—What country is at southern extremity of Balkan Peninsula (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

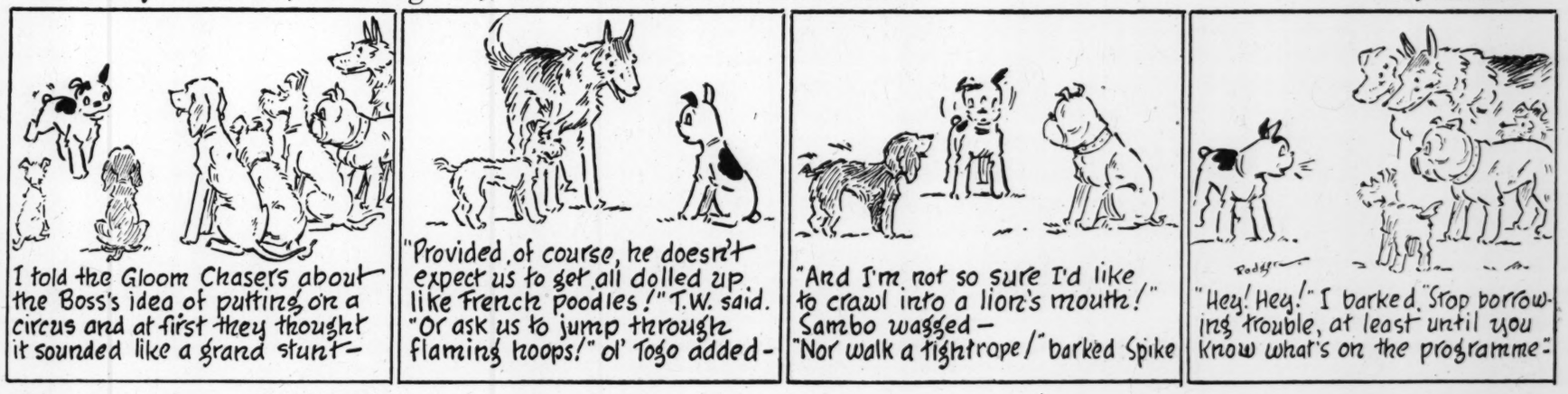
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Help, Help . . .*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT'S THE MATTER?
SPRING CLEANING AT OUR HOUSE
HOW ABOUT A LITTLE HELP?
OH NO THANKS.. I THINK I'LL GO HOME AND READ
I'M GLAD WE AREN'T CLEANING AT OUR HOUSE..
I NEVER KNOW WHEN I'M WELL OFF !!
WHEN YOU GET THROUGH WITH THOSE RUGS, YOUR FATHER WANTS YOU IN THE BASEMENT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey, Wait a Minute, Give the Boss a Chance!*

By RODGERS


I told the Gloom Chasers about the Boss's idea of putting on a circus and at first they thought it sounded like a grand stunt—
"Provided, of course, he doesn't expect us to get all dolled up like French poodles!" T.W. said. "Or ask us to jump through flaming hoops!" ol' Togo added—
"And I'm not so sure I'd like to crawl into a lion's mouth!" Sambo wagged— "Nor walk a tightrope!" barked Spike
"Hey! Hey!" I barked. "Stop borrowing trouble, at least until you know what's on the programme."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Important Business*

By THE HAGERS

A DUCK CAME IN TO TALK FINANCE, BUT MAYOR DRAKE GAVE HIM NO CHANCE.
WITH QUIET DIGNITY HE ROSE AND STRUCK A FIRM AND REGAL POSE.
"MY TIME," HE QUACKED, "IS NOT MY OWN; THIS TALK, MY FRIEND, WE MUST POSTPONE.
A CONFERENCE I HAVE AT TWO; THE JUNIOR SWIMMING CLUB IS DUE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

In Place of Hate

The British people, doggedly digging out of ruined homes, still express very little hate for Nazi fliers who plainly bomb non-military objectives. Even the bombing of Westminster Abbey and Parliament evokes mainly a new resolution to see the war through.

After the heavy raid of April 16, there were "Bomb Berlin" demands and some chalked signs, "Show Them We Can Murder Too." But these are less representative of British thought than the citizen's usual talk about "Jerry," a name that carries no sting. Indeed, public discussion in Britain shows less bitterness either toward Germany or toward political opponents than is expressed by some Americans.

Last week in a Birmingham by-election a "Bomb Berlin" candidate was snowed under. Of course, all sorts of issues enter an election and we cannot conclude that the British do not want to bring the war home to the German people. But if they were chiefly animated by hate, an advocate of "Blitz for Berlin" would hardly be defeated by a 13-to-1 vote, barely topping a third candidate who was an outright pacifist.

It is common experience that hate is weakening and inefficient. Britain's steadfast strength is partly due to a refusal to indulge it. A purpose too high for hate, too aware of the impersonal nature of this struggle to waste energy on personal animosity is doubly strong. If the British, under so much temptation, can keep so nearly free from hate, surely Americans, barely touched by war, should do as well.

Evil must be exposed and opposed, but attaching it to a person or race does not help to overcome it. Hate is the common enemy of humanity, as Channing Pollock told us so well in his play, "The Enemy." Defense against it should be more than a negative refraining from hate; it should be a positive expressing of opposite qualities. Active expression of tolerance and compassion was never more needed than when a hysteria of hate appears contagious. A hate-based system has imprisoned millions, including the German people. The spread of that system must be combatted, but it can be done most effectively by men free from hate.

Men find in religion the best defense against hate, particularly in the fundamental Biblical teaching that God is Love. With that understanding of the Father, Jesus expressed his sonship in positive affection. He hated only evil. He did not palliate it, but exposed it and destroyed it by separating it from the real man. Christians who have some measure of the same understanding can use his method and affirmatively put tolerance and compassion in place of hate.

Is Labor Pushing Too Hard?

Strikes in defense industries in the United States are on the rise again. Particularly serious is the walkout of machinists in the shipyards of the San Francisco Bay area. Some defense work seems likely to be affected if the threatened General Motors strike takes place, notwithstanding the union has offered to let defense workers stay at their jobs. Production of machine guns and small arms has been held up at the Colt firearms company in Hartford apparently by a strike without a union.

The Pacific Coast shipbuilders' strike, so far as information is available, seems to hinge on a difference merely between $1.12 and $1.15 an hour in wage rates and on the rather indefensible demand for double time rather than time-and-a-half for overtime. This is looked upon as an outlaw strike by the American Federation of Labor because called by a local group which has refused to abide by a master agreement negotiated under Labor Department and OPM auspices between the machinists' international union and the western shipyards.

It is a commonplace that strikes tend to increase when business is on the upgrade. Only when there are profits being made and workers are in demand is there any prospect for labor to present demands with success. But is that success being pushed too far? Unfortunately a large part of the rising business of today reflects the Nation's urgent needs for weapons of self-preservation, and any interruption of that supply is apt to be inexpressibly costly to the Nation at large and even to the supposed winners of a strike.

Under these conditions, even though labor may feel that it has justifiable claims to more of the money involved in defense contracts, it may well question whether it is not overplaying some of these claims and whether in any event the respect and good will to be won by staying loyally on the job is not worth more than some other considerations. The current interruptions to work are sure to result in increasing sentiment for legislation such as the Vinson bill to freeze the open or closed shop situation and to enforce a "cooling off" period before strikes can be called.

Farmer's "Tariff"

For years one of the worst abuses in Washington was the activity of the tariff lobby seeking protection for manufacturers. Then came the drive for farm relief, for bonuses or bounties that would constitute "the farmer's tariff."

Now the farmer has got his tariff. And with the crop loan measure that has just been pushed through Congress as an amendment to the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, the farmer has considerably more than a tariff—he has a gratuity which does not help the Treasury as do tariffs but which is an outright drain on the resources of the Nation at a critical moment.

For several years farmers have been receiving benefit payments and price supporting measures under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The soil conservation payments, with their crop control effects, were provided in the bill from the start. But farm leaders are not content with that nor with the much better market prices now prevailing than in 1933—just as manufacturers never were satisfied with the amount of protection they received from the tariff even though the consumer might be paying a burdensome tribute.

The farm bloc today has the votes. Last month the Senate overrode objections of the White House and Treasury to add $450,000,000 for so-called farm "parity" payments to the appropriation bill. Some looked to the House of Representatives to resist this inroad on finances needed for defense. Instead, the House voted Tuesday a substitute plan which adds prospective costs of $1,000,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 to the Treasury's responsibilities.

It would require the Government to make loans of 85 per cent of the theoretical "parity" price on wheat, corn, and cotton. The loan rate would figure out at materially more than the current prices of these commodities at the farm and would amount to a price-pegging measure inevitably reflected in the costs of living for all consumers.

Political history suggests that if the farm bloc continues to demand all it can get from the Government, regardless of the Nation's needs, it will discredit itself as thoroughly as did the earlier tariff lobby. Congress has wantonly ignored its responsibility for sound finance in the face of the defense emergency and has left it to President Roosevelt to veto this bill, throwing the whole question of supplies for the Department of Agriculture back into Congress, if anything approaching a sound budget is to be preserved.

We See You Walking

Spring, under the arching bough,
under the flowering bough, we see you
walking. Still new is the flash of the
recurring, returning wing. Over the
quiet slant of the hill the rich under-
earth replies to the moving plough.

Spring, we see your face lifted to
the new leaves, to the unfolding pat-
tern dividing the sky, pale as the
robin's egg. Summer will make her
reply to the words you say, as the hill
grows green, as the waters flow, as the
bird wakes each lovely day among the
leaves. But in the unending time that
is now we see you walking, spring,
under the arching bough, under the
flowering bough.

A Missouri gardener's Airedale brought home a 12-pound ham and buried it in the flower-bed. The demand for Airedales is said to be increasing in certain communities.

"Too late to save England!" croak the defeatists in the United States. A gentleman who has recently flown to England from Germany doesn't seem to think so.

The lesson of preparedness should be one familiar to every farmer. If the ground's prepared, a man can put his crop in whenever the weather's right.

Junior is of the opinion that "what this country needs" in the interests of true economy is an anti-overflow device for ice cream sundaes.

Our Readers Say—

Nazi Speed and American Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent editorial in a New York newspaper contains a list of the countries which Hitler has overrun, namely:

Austria	Luxemburg
Czechoslovakia	France
Poland	Rumania
Norway	Hungary
Denmark	Bulgaria
Holland	Italy
Belgium	Yugoslavia

If we do nothing to assist the democracies in their fight against Hitler, we may expect that in the near future the following countries will also be overrun by Hitler and his satellite, Japan:

Greece	Dutch East Indies
Turkey	Great Britain
Spain	Eire
Portugal	Sweden
French Colonies in Africa	Switzerland
China	Australia
	New Zealand

When these conquests have been completed, the Axis will turn its attention to the penetration and conquest of:

Argentina	The smaller countries of South and Central America
Chile	
Brazil	Mexico

Then there will be left on this globe as free nations, only Canada and the United States. To judge from the increasing speed with which Hitler has overrun Europe, if Britain should fall, we may expect a still further acceleration in the rapidity of his conquests. Indeed, it may be within six months, certainly not more than a year, that we shall find ourselves and Canada in immediate danger.

Senator Walsh should be asked what he expects this nation to do by way of self-defense between that time and 1946, when, in his capacity as Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, he tells us that our two-ocean navy will be adequate for our protection?

EDWARD S. THURSTON

Cambridge, Mass.

Editor's Note: Since April 26, when Mr. Thurston wrote this letter, the status of Greece has been changed to Group 1.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

New Foundations

In THE WILD SEVENTIES (New York: Appleton-Century. $5), Denis Tilden Lynch, veteran biographer, presents what may be regarded as his most versatile as well as his most valuable work. To those whose memories cover or whose previous research has familiarized them with the pregnant and stirring events of that historic American decade, the record just published will confirm any previous conviction that from 1870 until 1880 the people of the United States, in the face of tremendous odds, rebuilded and buttressed their century-old structure of democracy and made possible its solidarity, that it might withstand the assaults which in this year and the years to come may be made against it.

An attractive feature of Mr. Lynch's book is its profuse illustrations, many of the pictures being reproductions of Nast's work in Harper's Weekly, and drawings by other artists in Leslie's Weekly and other contemporary publications. These are graphic and striking, despite the fact that methods of engraving and etching were crudé in those days. "Boss" Tweed and his Tammany tribe are most frequently the subjects of Nast's vitriolic strictures.

* * *

Chronologically, of course, the author begins with the last two years of the first Grant Administration. But even this must be viewed in the lights and shades of Gotham, the bailiwick and camp-ground of the Tweed ring. New York was the financial and political center in those days before the West began to assert its power, and while the South was slowly emerging from the stifling and enervating influences of the horde of carpetbaggers from the North. Tammany, not content with the profits from its limited realm, sought to ruin, if it could not rule, in the national area.

There were, however, in the political party then in power in the country at large, those as adroit and cunning as the Tammany bosses. It was those thus engaged who sought, though without success, to perpetuate the Grant rule by accomplishing what was not to be made possible until 1940. This was to nullify the unwritten law forbidding the seeking of a third successive term by the President. Mr. Lynch insists that the innovation thus planned would have been more readily condoned than the summary action of the Electoral College in deciding the contest in favor of Hayes and against Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee. Horace Greeley, who did not survive his defeat in 1872, had made possible the election of Tilden in 1876, as shown by the popular vote recorded.

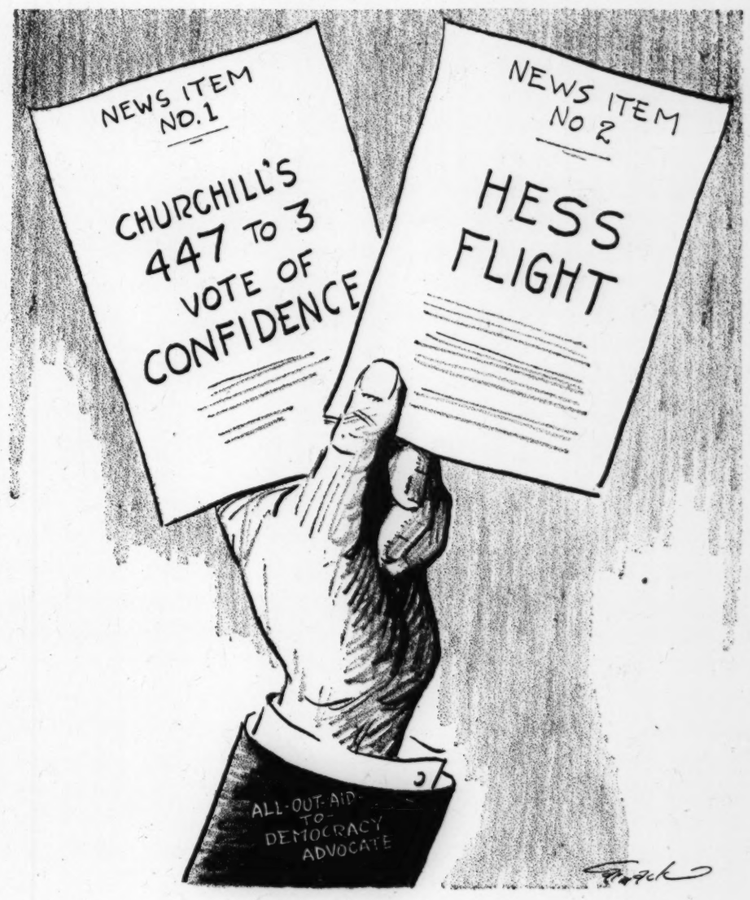
* * *

Within the limits of a large book, Mr. Lynch might interestingly and profitably have taken us on beyond the somewhat sordid yet purifying political decade into the next and somewhat brighter American era. Garfield's election over Winfield Scott Hancock was a natural sequence, despite the resentment resulting from the decision reached in the contest four years earlier. But the Republican leaders, as well as the people, had learned the rudiments of a vitally important lesson. Boss rule, or boss domination at least, would no longer be countenanced.

President Garfield, had he survived, probably would have been re-elected. His successor, Vice-President Arthur, was not entirely free from influences still suspect. Perhaps Mr. Lynch some day will take us further along the road to appraise Grover Cleveland and his illustrious followers.

F. L. P.

Something for the "Too-Laters" to Think About



Companion of the Family Album

This is the time of year when the trunks in the attic receive their annual visitation, when fresh mothballs are put inside Grandfather's purple beaver hat—the one he wore in a torchlight parade when Lincoln was elected—and the old keepsakes are looked at once more. The girls like to try on Great-grandma's black silk dress, made all by hand seventy-five years ago, and they stroke the lovely creamy folds of her "best" silk shawl and admire the long fringe. The family "heirlooms," as we laughingly call them, are in an old canvas trunk bought long ago in Shanghai. It is bound with stout bamboo and is gray with age, but still sound and strong—our "treasure trunk." Down in the bottom of it are some school books which belonged to the children's great-grandfather when he went out to Kentucky in 1842 to teach school. But the treasure that is brought to the light of day with most gleeful shouts is the stereoscope and cabinet of views.

That stereoscope always brings my father vividly to mind, for it was as an agent for Underwood & Underwood that he made a comfortable living for us all the first dozen years of his marriage. He had begun to canvass in the summer time when he was a student at the State Normal School in Emporia. The "Underwood boys," as he always called them, were two young Kansas photographers who back in the early 80's began making stereoscopic views. Father enjoyed his summer work so much that when he was graduated he went right on selling views instead of teaching school.

* * *

In those days before the radio or the movies were dreamed of, and when people had little time or money for travel, the agent who came with his box of views taken all over the world, was a welcome guest. He brought with his pictures of far-off Paris—"The Arc de Triomphe," "Hotel de Ville," "Notre Dame"; pictures of New York—"Skating in Central Park," "Fifth Avenue in the 90's," "The Waldorf." There was too, a whole series of pictures of famous statuary and paintings, and, if one wearied of too much culture there were the side-splitting "comics." I can recall, too, the thrill it gave me to look into the fairyland called "Niagara Falls in Winter."

Father was tall, thin, dark with an "elegant" mustache and slight Van Dyke beard. Country women showed him into the "best" room with a flutter of excitement and sat down with pleasure to look at the pictures he showed. He did so well as a salesman that soon he was put in charge of training college boys in the art, and our house was usually full of great boxes of views and new stereoscopes. Father was sent into new "territory" and for ten years we lived a roving, gypsy life up and down the Mississippi, down into Texas, up into Michigan, and "out West" to Denver. We children loved the excitement of packing and moving and though it interfered with formal schooling, we did learn to know and love our own country. We had a week's steamboat trip on an old "side-wheeler" from Nashville, Tenn., to Evansville, Ind., and we never forgot the lazy luxury of that week.

One day, when we were living in San Antonio, Father received a letter from the head office. He and Mother sat up late talking that night and next day Mother admitted that we *might* go to South America. When father brought home a Spanish grammar and began studying we grew really excited, but alas, when spring came the Spanish-American War came with it, and we never made the trip.

* * *

At Christmas time the Underwood boys—now with a New York office and growing fame—always sent Father a Christmas present. When we were living in Denver, a keg of Baltimore oysters came to us, another time it was a crate of golden oranges from California, and again a great sack of pecans from Texas—real luxuries in those days.

One of the ablest photographers for the firm, Mr. A. B. Payne, was an old friend of father's. When his letters arrived from Japan, Russia, Egypt, or Greece, it was a family event and we all gathered to hear and see them, for they were illustrated with clever drawings of the people and places he was visiting.

Where are the "views" of yesterday? I glimpsed a stereoscope and views in the play "Life With Father," and wondered where the property man got them. Doubtless some are in antique shops gathering dust, some may rest beside plush-bound albums in a few unreconstructed Victorian "parlors," but I suspect that most of them, like ours, remain in the attic trunk—a relic of the armchair travel of the nineties.

INES MACAULAY

"In Yours or Any Land"

A British battle cruiser, recently arrived in New York for repairs, sailed early this morning.—News note.

We saw the ship melt eastward toward the sun
Laying golden runners on each restless wave;
The great torched hand pronounced its benison:
"Good-by, sail safely; reach the waiting brave;
Sail on, oh ship! O Nation looking west,
Be comforted, be certain; some are true.
A country with a dream within its breast
Will turn the dream to deeds to succor you,—
And David, with a pebble in his hand,
Slays giants still, in yours or any land."

JOHN RITCHEY

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Britain

I see her not dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed, with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that in storm and battle and calamity she has a secret vigor and a pulse like cannon. I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion. Seeing this I say, All Hail!

Mother of Nations,
Mother of Heroes
with strength still equal to
the time.

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON in a speech on "English Traits" at Manchester, England, in 1847.

The Wide Horizon

Berlin's Excuses for Hess

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

Whether or not the flight of Herr Hitler's chief deputy, Rudolf Hess, to Britain proves to be the first evidence of a serious rift in the Nazi leadership, this much is certain—that the incident has been the cause of extreme embarrassment in the high counsels of Berchtesgaden.

The extent of this embarrassment may be gauged by the hurried summoning of a special conference of the Nazi party in Berlin to stabilize the situation and by the erratic explanations of Herr Hess's desertion that have poured forth with over-eager profusion from the fount of Berlin's propaganda output.

As usual Berlin's statements attempt to explain too much. For, even though Herr Hitler believes that "the receptive powers of the masses are very restricted and their understanding is feeble," and they "quickly forget," it is hardly conceivable that the German people will accept the many curious official explanations of the affair which have been given to them during the past forty-eight hours.

* * *

Insistence upon hallucinations as the cause of Herr Hess's mysterious flight appears singularly wanting in genuine conviction. At least it must appear strange to the German people that their Führer had selected as his personal deputy—and possible successor to the Führership—a man who was subject to so serious a derangement. They must be quietly asking themselves if this condition reflects the general state of affairs at Berchtesgaden.

The particular delusion, according to the Nazi propagandists, that Herr Hess thought he could produce a German-British understanding through his former friendships with certain prominent persons in Britain, seems little more than a resurrection of the old appeasement policy which had succeeded well enough prior to the Churchill regime, but since had fallen into oblivion.

The most consoling decision that the Nazi leadership can take unto themselves is that "we will not recognize any utterances that Herr Hess may make in England"—together with a remark which comes strangely after eight years of Nazi suppression of free opinion: "It will be impossible for the world to check any statements Herr Hess may make and it must therefore be warned that the truth will have to be established later by historians."

From the British point of view, the capture of Herr Hess is a most valuable instrument for the purpose of propaganda aimed at hastening any incipient process of disruption in Germany, and for strengthening the resistance to Nazi aggression in the rest of Europe. This point is being emphasized by the British press and public today as they are still awaiting a satisfactory and authoritative explanation of the whole affair.

All that is certain at present is the indubitable fact that Herr Hess is a guest by no means unwelcome to the British people.

* * *

The most logical answer to the question as to why the third in succession in the leadership of the Reich chose to abandon his country, when, militarily speaking, it was doing so well, is generally considered to be "personal safety." Emphasis is being laid upon the value of the incident as irrefutable proof to the whole world of the hollowness of dictatorial power, that the absence of freedom of speech and criticism produces a fundamental unsoundness which makes a "blood purge" an inevitable accompaniment of totalitarianism.

Nicolai Lenin's famous telegram to Leonid Krassin, then Soviet Ambassador to Britain, "Soviet representatives are not allowed to resign; if they are unsatisfactory we dismiss them," is applicable today, particularly if in the Third Reich, as in the Soviet, the word "dismissal" may connote "extermination."

Herr Hess's "mental disorders and hallucinations" are a 1941 version of Capt. Ernst Roehm's "moral turpitude" in the purge of June, 1934. Not that they may not be true, but that they provide excuses for explaining awkward actions on the part of certain party leaders.

Certainly Dr. Joseph Goebbels' exuberant portrayal of a united German nation standing loyally and reverently back of a great chief has been damaged almost beyond repair when one of the brightest of the lesser luminaries prefers to make his abode in the land of Germany's chief opponent.

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